WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 178 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1st October	SOUDA	6,696
6th "	MOREA	10,890
13th "	EGYPT	7,941
22nd "	CHINA	7,952
29th "	MALWA*	10,941
5 th November	DELTA	8,097
9th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th "	DEVANHA	8,092
25th "	NARKUNDA*	10,118
2nd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th "	MOREA	10,890
24th "	MANTUA*	10,902
31st "	PLASSY	7,346

*MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA } * Through steamers from Australia.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date.	Steamers
15th October	DILWARA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said & Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
14th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
28th "	NEVASA	9,071
11th Dec.	NEURALIA	9,081
28th "	MERKARA	8,235

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
21st October	MANTUA	Call at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November.	MALDERA	
30th December	MALWA	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.
First Saloon single ticket ..... £10.
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7.
A Special three-months holiday return ticket. 1st Saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Remarks.
25th Sep.	LINGA	Karach Coasting
28th "	KAROA	East & S. Africa
29th "	BARALA	Gulf coasting
30th "	LHASA	Karachi direct
2nd Oct.	CHAKDARA	Gulf direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher	--	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road. CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	R. Yamanoi	25th Sept	3rd Octr
Peking Maru	K Yamaguchi	12th Octr.	24th Octr
Alps Maru	T. Inoue.	15th Octr.	27th Octr
Kasado Maru	N Yanagi	29th "	10th Nov

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Mikuka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4469	13thSep	29th Sep
Tenka Maru	D Aoshiwa	5845	2ndOct	16thOct.
Yamagata Maru	Y. Matsuda	3807	23rd Oct	25 "
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	6995	15 "	27 "

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen.	100,000 00s
Paid-Up Capital	Yen.	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen.	58,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fangtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA.
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	75,87,352
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	,,	23,87,333
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,,	53,11,146

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London E. C.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.
D. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital: £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 286,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,005,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Gromley-Martin Esqr.
Emile Franoqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,800
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-21	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 5,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
B. E. HYND.
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Gujrat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. [illegible]
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
[illegible] DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. [illegible]REKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15 2
Reserve Funds	15,80,851	15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD.
Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & CO, Managing Agents.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary
Lipton's Building.
53, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

Aniline and Alizarine Dyes
RUSTOM VAKIL, LIMITED,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 3073, Telegrams:—"TARPRODUCT"
Sole Agents for India and Burma for
L. B. HOLLIDAY & Co., Ltd.
of Huddersfield,
Manufacturers of Aniline Dyes and Coal Tar Products.
ALIZARINE 20%
READY STOCKS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Territories still open for sub-agencies.

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According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or, 309, Bow Bazar, Street, Calcutta.
The Chief of Agents
D. SEN AND CO.,
1, Chowringhee,
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
903 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
135, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.,
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esqr., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Mooljl) Jatha Co.). (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexations restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders
Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
49, Mayors Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666.
RESERVE FUNDS f. 425,513,284 equal £35,542,774.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tinga (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections, Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc., are manufactured by Machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Tamil, English, some Hindustani Apply Box No. 7237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R1439

WANTED.—One SHORTHAND-TYPIST. State expecience to Messrs SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors, 41, Hummum Street. A C10925

WANTED—An experienced FRENCH TEACHER for two and half hours daily for a school. Apply to Box No. 7254, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R1475

WANTED—Qualified COMPOUNDER for Chemists shop. Apply personally to TARACHAND & Co. 5, Sleatre Road, Grant Road Station, Bombay. A R1476

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an S. T. C. for the High School Department of a local school. Good prospectus for a competent man. Apply Box No. 7255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R1477

WANTED—Experienced FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, having also thorough knowledge of Lathework for Gin Press Factories. Apply sharp to RAI SAHEB SETH NARAYANDAS MANDSAUR C. I. A R1451

WANTED for Mofussil Mill, Gujarathi knowing MATRICULATES. Apply with copies of testimonials stating caste, age previous experience any other qualification and salary expected to Box No. 7247, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R1467

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, able to take down lectures and reproduce copies by typestencil and "Roneo" duplicator process. Applicants must state where last employed and salary received, enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the ADJUTANT, Senior Officers' School, BELGAUM. A R1461

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION by an Indian gentleman, who was many years in Japan has good experienced exports and imports business speaking Japanese. Write Box No. 7253,, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R1474

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Office at Rs. 150 per mensem in Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort. Apply personally DHANJI KANJI, Share Bazaar, Rogay Building, Fort. C R1478

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m. G R1239

TO BE LET—FIREPROOF SHOPS and GODOWNS near Dock sand Wadi Bunder Bridge, Sandhurst Road. Plot No. 105. Apply to owner ALLIMAHOMED. G R1364

BLOCKS TO LET at the junction of Ripon Road and Moreland Road. Apply to HAKIM ABDUL WAHAB, next to Pydhonie Station. C R1585

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A magnificent two-storied BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, facing the West, with a large compound and commanding excellent sea-view. For particulars apply to Box No. 7258, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." G R1481

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—8 Russian Levant 1918, 4 pa. to 5pi. Cat. 12-9. Rs. 3 5 Jugo-Slavia 1921, new prov. Post Dues complete, 12as., 7 Palestine 1921, 1m. to 2pi. for use East of Jordan, Rs. 2-4. ALL UNUSED SETS. 90 diff. Central America, Rs. 2-8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD. L C10919

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 19 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams; imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application. M GH.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One John Broadwood's (London) PIANO, good condition. Price Rs. 500. No offer, also one Roll Top WRITING TABLE, Price Rs. 150. Inquire of FRANCIS DE SOUZA, Electric Contractor, 188, Bazaar Gate, Fort. N R1381

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grefted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON Flowerists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY C10677

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MILLS are prepared to undertake dyeing cloth in any colour and shade required. Apply MANAGER, 1, Foras Road, Tardeo. T R10949

FOR SALE—56 second-hand LOOMS of Wm. Dickinson's make, in good working order. Can be seen working at the Madhowji Dharamsi Mills, 1, Foras Road, Tardeo. T R10948

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY to buy Motor Cars, Lorries, Motor Cycles, Accessories, etc., will be offered at our NEXT AUCTION on SUNDAY, 2nd October, commencing 10-30 a.m. sharp. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 310, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle. T C10947

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model, Rs. 250; No. 2 Model, Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 1

FOR SALE—Unbleached COTTON KHADDAR, weaved by hand—length 11 yards piece—width 32in.—SILK KHADDAR handmade 16 yards piece—width 36in. in four qualities—Samples and Prices can be had on application:—PIONEER INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, St. Marks Road, Bangalore. T R1344

FOR SALE.—BEST MIRZAPUR CARPETS of Choice and Design can be obtain from "The HILAL TRADING CO., BHADOHI, O. R .RLY." (Benares State) at a very moderate rate. Trial Order Solicited. The business is under the best management. Bombay Agents. Export and Import Merchants, 364, Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, Bombay. S. MOHANMED DIN. HAJI KADER BUKHS. T R1395

TENDERS.

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT RIVERCRAFT

TENDERS will be received by the Commissioner in India, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, for the under noted craft, lying at Basra which are available for immediate disposal.

Prices declared in tender will be for delivery at Basra.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. (Bombay), will quote for hire of towing steamers if tenderers require craft towed to ports in India and Burmah and will also obtain quotations from Basra for fitting out of craft for towage.

	No.
Paddle Steamers	2
Dredger	1
Towing Launches	7
Sea and Harbour Tugs	3
Up River Tugs	7
Steam Launches	49
Motor Launches	2
Steam Barges	8
Hospital Screw Steamers	2
Barges A Class	4
B Class	20
C Class	5
E Class	2
Y Class	5
Z Class Port	1
Port	2

Particulars of craft and tender forms can be had on application to

(1) The Commissioner in India, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, Simla and Delhi.
(2) Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
(3) Messrs. Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ltd., Rangoon.

Tenders must be submitted to the Commissioner, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, Simla, on or before 30th September, 1921.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. T/A C10...

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared an interim Dividend of Sh. 4 per share, less English Income Tax at the rate of Sh. 6 in the pound payable on the 3rd October, 1921, to the Proprietors as registered on 1st October, 1921.

TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th September to 1st October, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

OWING to sudden illness of our representative Mr. K. Mukerjee, who stopped at New Sardar Asram was compelled to leave Bombay. All communications should be addressed to Messrs. CADDLE and Co., 8, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA. C10937

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that as from 21st September, 1921, Mr. JOHN R. C. BADHAM has been appointed Manager of the Company's Bombay Presidency Branch. FREDERICK WILLIAMS. Attorney.

Bombay Branch:
Nawab Building,
327, Hornby Road. C10944

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to facilitate indentification of properties along Parel Road which is about 2½ miles long and extends from Pydhonie to Kalachowki Road, it is hereby notified for the information of the public that the Municipal Commissioner with the sanction of the Municipal Corporation has renamed portions of the road as indicated below:—

1. From Pydhonie to the J. J. Hospital ..... Bhendi Bazar.
2. From the J. J. Hospital to the Chinchpokli Fire Brigade Station ..... Victoria Gardens Road.

T. K. RODDAN. Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th September, 1921. C10940

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILL LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORRDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Ltd., will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th of September, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 31st March, 1921.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th of September, 1921, to the 9th October, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st September, 1921. C10894

THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS. LTD.

FIRST CALL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance to the Resolution passed by the Board of Directors that the 1st call of Rs. 3 per share shall be payable by the Share holders at the Co.'s Share Transfer Department at 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 1st October, 1921, after which period interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged from that date till payment.

SHARE CERTIFICATE NOTICE.

Notice is also hereby given to those Share holders who have not as yet taken delivery of their share. Certificates, are requested to take away delivery of the same before the 15th October, 1921, from the Company's above said Share Transfer Department after which the company will not be responsible for the same.

BILIMORIA GILDER AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

C10921

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be REOPENED on and from the 22nd September. for all descriptions of traffic except horses and carriages.

2. Retiring Rooms, each equipped with electric lights and separate bathrooms are available at Matheran Station for week-end and other visitors at an inclusive charge of Rs. 8/8/0 for head per day for board and lodging. Special rates for children. For full particulars apply to Messrs. Louis Fernandes & Sons, Matheran Station.

3. Separate meals are also provided at the following charges Chola Hazri Rs. 0-12-0; Breakfast, Rs. 2; Luncheon, Rs. 2/2/0 Dinner Rs 2/8/0. Meals can also be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral Station.

4. The following will be the train service:

3 DOWN.

		H.M.
Neral	dep.	10 10
Matheran	arr.	11 45

6 UP.

		H.M.
Matheran	dep.	15 30
Neral	arr.	16 55

D. S. BURN,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 19th Sept. 1921. C10870

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 9 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin decease of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu. C10866

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JIVANCHAND DHARAMCHAND and CHANDULAL DAYABHAI, the Executors of the last Will of the late Lallubhai Dharamchand and the said Jivanchand Dharamchand, Gulabchand Dharamchand and Maganbhai Dharamchand have contracted with our client DIPSINGHJI HARISINGHJI RANA for the absolute sale to him free from all encumbrances of all and singular the land hereditaments and premises with messuages and tenements thereon situate at Harkness Road Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written:

All persons having or claiming to have any estate right interest or claim in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, sale, lease, underlease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within the 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572, New No. B-2716, Old Survey No. 21-22 A-24 and New Survey No. 71790 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under D Ward No. 3235, Street No. 1 and containing by admeasurement 2491 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bhaskar Sunderji and Sons of Khoja Mahomed Rowji, on or towards the West by the property forming part of the estate of Kalliandas Kirparam, on or towards the North by the property of Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia and on or towards the South by the said Harkness Road.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1921.
MADHOVJI AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C10945

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GULABCHAND KHIMCHAND, late of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Gujarati Clerk, residing at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai AMBA, widow of the said Gulabchand Khimchand, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitiioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA and MANBHAI, Attorneys for Petitioner.

The 10th day of August, 1921. C10942

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARI BHIKAJI LIMAYE, late of Bombay, a Station Master, Kurla, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

SHANKER HARI LIMAYE, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a student in Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the sons of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby citetd to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-third day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,

The 24th day of September, 1921.
Mr. SHANKAR HARI LIMAYE, Petitioner in Person. C10946

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI YUSUF HAJI ISMAIL SOBANI, UMAR SOBHANI, OSMAN SOBHANI, ABDUL REHMAN MOLEDINA and JAFFER HAJI BACHOO VARAYA, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, the Trustees under the Decree of the High Court of Bombay, dated 29th November, 1918, in Suit No. 990 of 1915, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said-property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever ere hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Northern side of Nishandarinoha Pada, in the Registration Sub-District of Mandavi, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3231 (1) Street No. 12 and assessment No. 53 containing by admeasurement 15½ feet in breadth and 58 feet in length be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows:—On the East, by the sweepers passage and beyond that by the range of Chawl Narayen Vasandeo on the North by the property of Oodhavji Vishram on the South by the public passage called the Nishandarinoha Pada.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1921.
AMARCHAND and MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys. C10951

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3587 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed presented and filed 25th day of August, 1921.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD., a Company registered in Japan and also under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913 and having their registered office at 137, Esplanade Road, without the Fort of Bombay, by their constituted Attorney, M. Futami ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

VASSANJI KESHAVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the above-named Defendant whereof the following is concise statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the Defendant Rs. 15,273-11-0 as mentioned in the plaint herein or such other sum as to this Hon'ble Court may seem proper as damages for breach of the contract referred to in the plaint herein and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of October, 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time), in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the above-named Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 6th day of September, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD. for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 6th day of September, 1921.
Messrs. PURUSHOTTAMRAI & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys. C10950

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai LADKI alias LADKIBAI, widow of Jetha Khushal, late of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant and residing at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai AMBA, widow of Gulabchand Khimchand, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) MALBARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA and MANBHAI, Attorneys for Petitioner.

The 10th day of August, 1921. C10941

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that E. F. HALLIWELL of 65, Esplanade Road, Bombay, is no longer an Agent of this Company and has no authority in any way to act on behalf of the Company.

All premiums due to the Motor Union Insurance Company, Ltd., should be paid direct to the Company at the undermentioned address and not to the aforesaid E. F. Halliwell.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS, Attorney.

Bombay Branch:
Nawab Building,
327, Hornby Road. C10943

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE of immoveable property situated Grant Road, advertise for sale under instructions from Messrs. Salenis and Goregaokar, Attorneys for the mortgages Messrs. Inderji Pragji, on Wednesday, the 28th September, 1921, is POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers

Bombay, 29th September, 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1921, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 637-47, 638-38, 629-33, 611-13, Case Nos. 13, 14, 15, 19, Doongri Street.

Auction Sale of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs, Department. In accordance with Section 88 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the New Customs House, Ballard Road on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following goods:—

Golf Sticks, Wearing Apparels, Deck Chairs and Old Tables and Chairs, Miscellaneous goods, etc., etc.

1 Iron Flag with wire, stays stay moorings and signal yard complete.

MENESSE AND CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th September, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
39, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4402.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON WALKESHWAR ROAD.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 3491 of 1919.

FATMABAI ..... Plaintiff

vs.

RAHIABAI, widow ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree bearing date the 8th day of April, 1921, the undermentioned immoveable properties situate at Walkeshwar Road will be sold either in one lot as one entire estate or in two seperate lots as the Receiver may think proper by Public Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Rahim Premji Parpia, the Receiver appointed in the abovementioned suit on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1921, at the hour of 4-30 (S. T.) in the afternoon on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel or Pension and Tax land or ground (forming portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 156, New No. F/1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 7/7288) with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Walkeshwar Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 751 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2491 (3), Street No. 465 (A) and bounded on or towards the East by Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhai, on or towards the North by the property of Manekjee Framji Cama and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (forming portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 156, New No. F/1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 7/7288) with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Walkeshwar Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,150 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2491 (5), Street No. 465 (B), and bounded on or towards the East by Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhai, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the South by the property of Cursetji Pestonji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narsedachariar, Solicitors at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th September, 1921.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List Free on Application.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 30.

Bombay Legsilative Council Meeting, Fourth Sessions, Council Hall, Poona.

Mail steamer Morea arrives with English mails of 15th at 6 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra steamer "Sirsa" close at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 1.

The s.s. "Aoudan," with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Public meeting to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's jayanti, M. Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m., Mr. M. R. Jayakar to preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The mail steamer "Dongola" which left Bombay on the 10th instant arrived Marseilles on Tuesday, the 27th instant.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Principal J. McKenzie of the Wilson College will deliver a lecture on Saturday, 1st October, 1921, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Union Hall, Chowpatty, on "The Meaning of the Moral Life." Rev. Fr. E. Blatter, S.J., Principal of St. Xavier's College, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY MUSLIM VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the volunteers and officers of the Bombay Muslim Volunteer Corps are informed to join the Central Khilafat Volunteer Corps, as their President Mr. Siyed Ismail Ghaznawi is going to the Punjab to help the Punjab Khilafat Committee in organising Volunteer Corps.

MAHATMA GANDHIJI'S JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Marwari Vidalaya Hall on Saturday, the 1st proximo, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the Jayanti of Mahatama Gandhiji, when Mr. M. R. Jaykar will preside and distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis together with correspondence for Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa per steamer "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 5th October, 1921.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Friday the 30th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwadi Vidalaya Hall, in connection with the arrest of Ali Brothers, Shankaracharya and others, and boycott of the visit of the Prince of Wales, when Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. Yakub-Husain, Bharucha, Sawarkar, Khadilkar, Maulana Abdul-Alam, C. P. Nanawally and others will speak. Mr. V. J. Patel has consented to preside.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Sunday next (Oct. 2) at 9 p.m. at Matunga, in Shrinivas Building, to celebrate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi and to burn foreign cloth. Mrs. Nayadoo and Messrs. Yakub Hussen, Khatri, P. L. Modi, Prof. Lalit will be among the speakers.

Matunga residents are requested to send the foreign cloth at once. All are requested to be present in pure Khadi dress. Special arrangement will be made for ladies.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs to 8 a.m. of 28-9-1921.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Sept 26th 1919.		1920.	
	In. Ct.	In Ct.	In. Ct.		In. Ct.	
Colaba (Observatory)	0 00	25 77	65	78	39	39
Fort (St. Gr. Hpl.)	0 00	0 00	74	38	45	41
Elephanta (Gen. Tel Hospital	0 00	0 00	70	18	44	18
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 00	0 00	75	46	44	72
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill)						

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	in.	29.875
Temperature of Air	deg.	81.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer		75 4
Dew Point		73 1
Relative humidity of Air		0 766
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — — — cloudy—10)		3.6
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		85 3
Minimum do do		77 2
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight	W, WSW, W.	
Movements: Wind do.	miles	127
Fall of Rain	inches	0 00
Total fall during month	"	12 94
do. year	"	85 77
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	28th Sept.	0 00

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in
Tuesday ...	4th Oct.	m 0 52	29 6
		e 57a	27 11

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in
Tuesday ...	4th Oct	m 6 50	17 6
		e 56a	14 11

H.E. the Governor of Madras has called for an urgent meeting of the Executive Council at Ootacamund on Thursday, A.P.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Sept. 28.

In accordance with 128 points higher reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 591 for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May and after touching Rs. 589, advanced till Rs. 597 the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 592 and at 4 p.m. Rs. 596. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 598. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 598½ and after touching Rs. 590 closed at Rs. 592 Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 525 went down to Rs. 523 and was Rs. 526 at 4 p.m. Fully Good Bengal December-January was Rs. 450 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton maintained steadier tone yesterday. Japan Shippers and Local Millwalas were buying nice quantity, and about 7,000 bales are reported to have been bought by them.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	592
Fully Good Bangal Dec.-Jan	445
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	521

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 28th Sept 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May, ... 596
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan, ... 450
Fine Oomra's Dec.-Jany. 519

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good				
M. G. Bengal and Stad	Punjab	...	430	405	390	...
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	540	530	510	...	...
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	570	560	540	...	...
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	555	545	525	...	...
M.G. Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southerns 7	...	...	...	...	...	...

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th September 1921:

Cotton	8164	Bales.
Wheat	4372	Qrtrs.
Linseed	1964	"
Rapeseed	2768	"
Gingellyseed	1642	"
Poppyseed	67	"
Groundnuts	1994	"
Castorseed	6768	"
Rice	4390	"
Myrabolams	1179	"
Cottonseed	5664	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	"
Gram	3300	"
Jawar	2737	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	457	"
Bajra	1217	"
Seed	1806	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

(From a Correspondent.)

Sept. 28.

BULLION.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 29-10.
Bars gold forward, Rs. 29-1.
Bars silver ready, Rs. 98.
Bars silver 1st settlement, Rs. 97-15.

EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank's selling T T, 1/5 3/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 7/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying T T, 1/5½.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5 9/16.
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 375.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 395.
Bank's buying, Frcs 385.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 175½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 170.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 207.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 161.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 379.
London Gold per oz ready, 110-11.
London Silver per oz ready, 43-3/8.
London Silver per oz forward, 43-1/8.
Tone of Silver—China bought. Steady.
American cross rate, Dollars 3.73.
Paris cross rate, Frcs 52.40.
Italian cross rate, 90.30.
Swiss cross rate, 21.60.
Belgium cross rate, Frcs 53.80.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47, 84.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100-10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 76.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 97.
5½ per cent Paper, 90.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1944, 65.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE FUTURISTS

It is a pity the attendance at the Excelsior Theatre is so poor. On Tuesday and Wednesday evening the popular company of entertainers "The Futurists" presented their fourth change of programme. A very bright and amusing performance indeed. Fred Monument explained how things are done "With the motion of the hand", a very laughable episode in a photographer's studio. Gladys Thomas entertained us on the piano, and then we had once more Ira Bisset, Fred Monument and Cyril Northcote in that amusing musical number "The Poor Italianos" and so on, in all somewhere about eighteen different numbers, a very long programme indeed. Particular mention should be made of Theo. Weekes, the Dutch violinist, who continues to delight us with his violin solos and Ira Bisset who sings with much charm and pleasing expression. "The Futurists" short season comes to an end on Friday evening, to make way for the Russian players. I should like to have seen "The Futurists" on the bill of the Excelsior for a longer period, for they are without question a very versatile company of performers. Miss Doff Dee who sings and dances, and who by the way makes a very delightful Dutch girl, is a newcomer and certainly a welcome addition to the Company. We shall look forward to a return visit of "The Futurists" to Bombay at some future date.

A. N. G. O. BARRISTER TO FURNISH SECURITY.

(Associated Press.)

The District Magistrate of Goalpara has issued proceedings against T.R. Phookon, a non-cooperating Barrister of Assam, directing him to furnish a security to be of good behaviour for one year for making alleged seditious speeches.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HOSTEL CASE.

CROSS EXAMINATION CLOSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, the case again came for hearing in which Messrs. H. M. Shekedar and J. B. Shukhadia, two students of the Elphinstone College, residing in College Hostel, on Wodehouse Road, took out summons against (1) R. D. Jardine, (2) W. H. Wild, (3) F. C. Kellaway, (4) I. Henshil Wood and (5) D. Lea on charges of trespass, insult, assault, wrongful connement and criminal intimidation.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, appeared for the complainants while the accused were defended by Mr. J. P. Wallace, Solicitor.

A Ramoshi in the Hostel, cross-examined by Mr. Wallace said that the four accused asked him to open the gate, as he did not open they all jumped over the railing and entered the compound. He asked them the reason of opening, but they did not reply. They sealed the railing without any reply so, he went to the Superintendent to complain. The Superintendent's office is on the second floor, it takes coulpe of minutes to go there.

His Worship asked Mr. Wallace if he had gone to the Hostel and examined personally the premises. On Mr. Wallace replying in the negative, His Worship remarked that if he had gone there he would have saved plenty of time of the Court.

Continuing the witness said that the accused tried to go back but they were prevented by him doing so. The accused returned from upstairs to the gate after 8 or 9 minutes. The Superintendent himself came after about three minutes. When Inspector Guider came, he (witness) showed marks of injury which he had received by a blow of clunched fist.

K. N. Mota was then cross-examined by Mr. Wallace who said he was in the second year of Previous Class. On the 13th of July last he heard shouts and sounds of music. At that time he was in a dosing mood. On hearing the noise he came out when he saw accused No. 2 and No. 3 near Shekedar's room. Accused No. 2 gave witness a push and shoved him in his room. Accused No. 3 caught witness by throat, so Limji remonstrated with him. Mr. Chiniwala then came and told accused not to touch the students but go to the Superintendent and complain. Witness then crossed the rails and went for the police. One of the Hostel servants too went for the police. On his (witness) return he saw a crowd of students and the accused near the gate.

In re-examination of Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai witness said that when he returned, he saw the gate opened to allow Inspector Guider to enter in.

In further cross-examination of Mr. Wallace the witness said that he did not know anything, about stone throwing.

Edulji Cursetji Limji was the next witness cross-examined by Mr. Wallace, who said, that the residents of Rahim Mansion were in the habit of playing music till very late hours in the night, to which the students used to respond by jeering. In his experience of one year and ten months about ten times he had seen such incidents. Witness did not object to music but in the case of accused they used to yell and shout in chorus.

Mr. Wallace:—There is no Act of Parliament to prevent playing music?

Magistrate:—You cannot ask a student such questions, he is not expert in law.

Witness continuing said he did not come out of his room till the air gun was fired. He did not know anything about stone throwing. Accused No. 3 gave witness a push. The accused remained in the compound for about 15 minutes. Before the Police came there were about 75 students in the compound. Accused No. 2 threatened to poke his stick in witnesses throat, which when he defied accused actually tried to do so. A number of students asked the Police Officer to search accused No. 5 for a revolver, but he (Police Officer) did not search him. Accused No. 5 told in the presence of the Superintendent that the revolver was empty.

His Worship asked witness if they were discussing on this case in the Hostel, to which witness replied in the affirmative.

Magistrate:—Very heated discussion?

Witness:—Yes Sir.

Magistrate:—How many of you?

Witness:—Only those concerned in this case.

Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwala then said in his cross-examination that he was in the Senior B.A. class. Tumultous songs and music after midnight were heard from the first floor of the Rahim Mansion. He saw the accused No. 4 near Mota's room. All the accused were assaulting Mr. Mota. Witness told accused to go to the Superintendent and not to create a disturbance. He did not know anything about stone throwing. Witness heard from some student that accused No. 2 had beaten Sukhadia so he went there and told the accused to go to the Superintendent. When the accused were trying to scale to rail, witness told accused to write their names in the Register to which accused No. 3 wrote the name of "Rose." He saw sticks in the hands of the accused. When the Police Inspector came there was a group of students near him but no student near the rail or gate.

His Worship asked witness, after the incident, did the students discuss among themselves as to what replies to give when they are put questions in the Court, to which he replied in the negative.

Mr. D. Athalye then said he was the Superintendent of the Hostel. When he saw the accused in the Hostel he asked them why they entered without his permission. One of the accused said that the students had troubled them. Witness himself introduced to the accused as the Superintendent so there was no likelihood of his being mixed up with the students. Fifteen minutes after this, the Police Inspector came. He heard accused No. 5 say "It is empty." When the Police Inspector came they all retired to his (witness) room. Accused No. 5 did not volunteer a search in regard to the revolver. He was searched after the Principal came. Witness saw some scratch on Sekhedar, torn shirt of Limji and a bruise on Chiniwala.

Questioned by the Magistrate witness said that he heard only once jeering from the students in the month of March lasted only for one minute.

FRAMROZ S. DARABSHAW.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wallace said he was in the College for two years. During this time he never heard jeering from the students. At the time of the incident he was in bed. Hearing the noise he came out of his room. When he went down he saw a large number of students in the compound. When accused tried to scale the rail to go out they were prevented doing so by some of the students lining the gate. He saw accused No. 5 in the compound. He (accused) was mixed up with the students. Witness has seen a revolver himself so he cannot confuse it with a smoking pipe.

His Worship again asked this witness too if he had any discussion on this case in the Hostel to which he replied on and off some students used to have but he did not take himself any part.

G. M. Munshi then cross-examined by Mr. Wallace said that the relations of the students with the accused were not smooth. On the night of the incident he was sitting in room No. 31. He did not know anything about stones being thrown from the Hostel. Hearing the noise he went out to see in the compound. He saw accused trying to go out of the compound and the students near the gate. He saw accused with his revolver in his hands pointing towards Sukhadia. The light was flickering and dim.

His Worship asked the witness if there was discussion in the Hostel in regard to this case, to which he replied in the negative.

Hansraj Tricumdas cross-examined said he was given two or three blows, but he did not know his assailant. He did not know anything about stone-throwing from the Hostel.

J. P. Neku then stated in his cross-examination that he did not take part in the jeering nor could he say how many students jeered. The accused counter jeered. The piano playing as well as jeering continued. Even after the accused sealed the rails piano playing was going on. He saw accused from the gallery scaling the rails. He saw Mr. Chiniwala with accused No. 4. He did not know what they were talking about.

Questioned by His Worship witness saw there was a lot of discussion about this case among the students.

The case was then postponed till today.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND SHANKARACHARYA.

DAKORE CITIZENS' PROTESTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

DAKORE, Sept. 26.

With reference to the press note issued by the Director of Information, Bombay, as regards the status of Swami Bharati Krishna Tirthaji, Shankaracharya of Sharada Pitha, the residents of Dakore held a public meeting on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. Mulajibhai Kevaldas, a leading resident of Dakore, and passed resolutions, protesting against the statement of the Director of Information that Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya Bharati Krishna Tirtha Swami, arrested in connection with the Khilafat Conference resolutions, is not the Shankaracharya of Sharada Pith, but that he is a Hindoo calling himself Shri Shankaracharya or one who has assumed that title.

They resolved further to place on record, and to communicate to Government, the deep resentment felt by the whole Hindu community and by them in particular, by the said statement based on one-sided information supplied to them, and to authorise the president of this meeting to convince Government with the help of all the available evidence, that Swami Bharati Krishna Tirthaji is the real Shankaracharya of Sharada Pith and is recognised and revered as such by the Hindu community whose religious feeling is deeply wounded on reading the press notes in question.

BOMBAY WORKMEN'S PROTEST.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at a Bombay workmen's meeting held on Sunday last at Katchrapati, Tardeo:—

"This meeting of the Mill-workers of Bombay strongly protests against the action of Government in arresting His Holiness Jagadguru Bharati Krishna Tirtha Maharaja, Shankaracharya of Sharda Pith and condemns the gratuitous statement of the Director of Public Information that the said Jagadguru is not the real Shankaracharya; the meeting also draws the attention of Government to the fact that it has no right to determine who is the real Shankaracharya and who is the imposter. The meeting warns the Government not to interfere in such religious matters.

AN INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Sept. 27

When the special tribunal assembled today the evidence of eye-witnesses were taken to prove the tearing up of rails by Moplahs, and the damage done to the Vadamkumpanad Bridge. The statements of accused were then taken. None of the accused admitted guilty. The Crown Prosecutor, arguing the case, detailed the evidence against each accused and pointed out a prima-facie case had been established against all of them. The court rose for the day.

NAGINA CONGRATULATES ARRESTED LEADERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGINA, Sept. 26.

The Khilafat members and citizens of Nagina assembled in a big meeting held in the Juma Mosque on the 25th instant, and passed a resolution congratulating the arrested leaders stating that their arrest was a good omen for the redress of the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs, and the attainment of Swaraj, and that the meeting endorsed the Karachi resolution.

Another resolution was passed stating that the meeting considered the proscription of the famous Fatwa, signed by nearly five hundred Ulemas to be an express and direct interference in religion.

FISCAL COMMISSION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—the Government of India are about to appoint a Fiscal Commission for the purposes of ascertaining the tariffs and the industrial protections. So far we have always seen that the Commissions, wherever they have been appointed have been either failures of results most disappointing and in any very many cases the troubles taken for the appointment of such Commissions are wasted. The root cause of this is that the objects of the movers for such Commissions are not put into practice by those in whose hands the destinies of the conduct of the Commissions rest. The results invariably are that those in whose hands rest the authorities of drawing up the questions do not place the proper issue either before the Commission itself or before those whose advice they seek by means of their examination and the elucidation of the real facts. The Industrial Commission and the Currency Committee and the numerous other Commissions including last but not the least the Committee appointed for the Ventilation of the grievances of the Deck Passengers may be cited as instances on the point. The real gist of drawing out the truth mainly rests in the proper questionaire and when a shrewed businessman like Sir Ebrahim Rahimtullah has been appointed at the helm of this Commission we would expect proper buksiness like questions, but not the academic discussions which in all the Commissions so far we have witnessed brought no fruitful results. Yours etc.

W. T. HALAI.

PRINCE AND PARSIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should like to give a general survey of the split in the Parsee community with regard to giving an address on behalf of the community to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the attitude adopted towards the address by the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet.

As we know a requisition signed by about 2,600 Parsees was sent to the above Trustees to give to the Prince any address the Trustees liked on behalf of the Parsee community. This reminds one of the three tailors of England making a petition to their sovereign on behalf of the inhabitants of England. Those 2,600 are not the only members of the community who live in Bombay so they have no right to speak in the name of the community. Now let us see what attitude the Trustees adopted and what they did for the opportunity that was lying before them? Now let us see what their powers are, how far they have gone beyond them? They are merely Trustees of certain funds, they do not represent the Parsee community, they are no more representatives of the community than the men in the moon. On former occasions when a requisition was sent to the Trustees they convened a meeting of the Anjuman and passed certain resolutions. But this time they have very conveniently forgotten to do the same because they know full well what the fate of the meeting would be. They also know what the attitude of some Parsees is towards the address. A counter-requisition signed by about 200 Parsees, consisting of well-known doctors, lawyers and men of good standing, is sent to the Trustees asking them not to give an address on behalf of the community. Let us hope the Trustees would give a patient thought to the counter-requisitionists who are also persons of good position and let us hope they would not cross the limit of their authority. If they are bent upon giving the communal address let them call a meeting of the Anjuman and adopt the policy of "Give and Take."—Yours, etc.,

S. D.

Cumballa Hill.

TO PATRIOTIC MERCHANTS AND SWADESHISTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please listen to the humble request of a son of your motherland. The whole country felt a thrill of joy when the crore was collected. Now, let us not forget that we are pledged to a complete boycott of foreign cloth by the end of this month. The message of Swadeshi has spread all over the land. But let it not merely be a matter of politics or propaganda, I think it can be and should be a business proposition. We owe it to Mahatma Gandhi, to the All-India Congress, to those who have gone to jail for their country's sake, and to the motherland, that we should do something that will show that we have brought about a complete boycott of foreign cloth by the end of this month. That will also be a fitting celebration of Mahatma's birthday.

(1) Firtly I appeal that on the 29th and 30th some patriotic merchants and Swadeshists should form in the various provinces associations or syndicates to be called *Charkha Associations or Syndicates* for organizing and developing energetically and in a business like way the hand spinning and hand weaving industries. They will certainly have the complete cooperation of the Congress and Khilafat committees and, if worked by enterprizing and patriotic business men and other influential gentlemen, are bound to achieve brilliant success.

(2) Secondly, I appeal that the existing stock of foreign cloth be disposed of in Africa, China or in some other market. This will mean loss, but let that be the heroic and willing sacrifice of patriotic merchants for the motherland.

(3) Lastly, there should be in every town and village on the 30th a bonefire which will surpass the bonefire of the 1st of August.

May the above things be announced and may the 30th of September mark an era in our struggle for liberty.—Yours, etc.

A SON OF YOUR MOTHERLAND.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S BIRTH DAY.

PROCESSION OF VOLUNTEERS.

To celebrate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi a procession of volunteers from the Mandvi Ward passed through the city and a large quantity of foreign clothes were collected. There were about 50 volunteers belonging to the various corps—Khilafat, Mandvi, Lohana and Saraswat under Mr. Nanabhai D. Upadhyaya, the Captain. The procession starting from the Congress Committee Office at Mandvi went along Vadgadi, Koliwada, Khadak Bazar, Masjid Bunder Road, Bhat Bazar, Khadak, Pydhonie, Barabhai Mohalla and thence back to the place from where is started. There was great enthusiasm all along and about four cart loads full of foreign clothes was collected for destruction.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S BIRTH DAY.

CELEBRATION BY BHAJINI SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj a women's meeting was held last evening, to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha, in the course of his speech, gave the story of Mr. Gandhi since his boyhood and referred to a letter he had received from Moulana Shaukat Ali in regard to the celebration of the birthday asking that the cult of Swadeshi should be as widely spread as possible. In this respect he announced that he had received a cheque for Rs. 2,001 from a Parsi gentleman to be given to Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Bharucha said that the time had now arrived when every patriotic Indian should discard foreign clothes and use Swadeshi to make the Swaraj movement successful. For that purpose the universal use of Charkha was necessary.

Mrs Naidu said she had received a message from Mahatma Gandhi in which he had asked the people to use Swadeshi and encourage Swadeshi and discard foreign clothes. Swadeshi was necessary for the attaining of Swaraj. When the Ali Brothers were arrested they had given them the same message of peace and Swadeshi. India must for once break the chains of slavery which were binding her and in this task women could help more than any one. They were the rulers of their homes, and it was for them to espouse the cause of Swadeshi and give up foreign things.

MESSAGE FROM SHAUKATALI

"BE BRAVE MY FRIENDS."

Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha has received the following letter from Maulana Shaukat Ali from Karachi Jail:—

My dear friend and brother,

I am so sorry we could not meet at the little gathering you had arranged for me to meet some of our brave Parsi sisters and brothers on that Friday, Man proposes and God disposes. However it did my heart good to see you and hear you giving out your last message. I could not catch the earlier words but I could guess from your face and gestures that you meant to keep the flag flying—of that I had not the least doubt. I am feeling quite happy as I feel certain that we are coming perceptibly nearer to our goal. The greater our sacrifices the nearer we would get. Karachi climate is splendid, dry and a fresh breeze is always there to keep one cool. Dr. Kitchlew and Sankaracharya had come earlier and Mahomed Ali arrived on the 20th morning, having done over 2,000 miles in 72 hours in his special. He left Mahatmaji at Waltair. Mrs. Mahomed Ali is still with Mahatmaji and doing her bit with our people. I had written a long letter to my dear brother Pickthall bidding him and Mrs. Pickthall my sincere wishes for a happy voyage. I do hope he got that letter. I have also written to Tairsee and Umar giving them all the news. Please convey my best salaams to Miss Perin and Mrs. Captain. I had gone to their house with Atya Begum but they had gone to Poona. I am sure they will enhance the family reputation for love of India and their fine example would be followed by thousands. I met Mahomed Ali to-day and a good one hour's talk over all kinds of subjects. The case does not frighten us. We are in a very strong position. The Holy Koran gives a clear command and our Sindh Government either independently or under orders from the English Cabinet gives directly opposite. The Musalmans would like to get a clear expression of views on this very vital subject. I know their decision. I hope our mother would shortly reach Bombay and take up her quarters in my rooms to look after my work. I am sure she will get more money than I could and keep all the workers up to mark.

Mrs. Mahomed Ali also would make Bombay her Head Quarters and look after the All-India Ladies Khilafat Committee. Just when Mahomed and myself were talking away, we received our mother's message:—"Be brave my sons-you are not alone-God is with you." There is no retracing of steps. She wants to come here and I am afraid we can't put her off, though it would be tiring journey at her age. Good-bye friend convey my salaams to Miss Perin, Mrs. Captain and all our other friends. Say good-bye for me to Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall. Mahomed Ali is sure to join me in all I write. We appear before the Magistrate on the 26th. I wish the whole of this show was soon over but I am afraid it would take some time. We, of course, offer no defence, only file statements.

With best wishes for the great work you are doing.

I am yours sincerely,
SHAUKAT ALI.

22nd September, 1921.

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PUBLICATION SUPERVISOR
"The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, September 29, 1921.

LORD READING AND MUSLIMS.

We ask for information. When Lord Reading came to India, the whole country expressed its readiness to give him a fair chance in carrying out the work that lay before him. His Excellency himself declared that he would hear both sides and then form an unbiassed judgment. Muslims in particular, hoped that his Excellency would make their cause his own and that his Government would, in regard to the revision of the Treaty of Sevres, act as the Government of *India* and not as the obedient tool of Mr. Lloyd George. Indian Muslims have still to learn that their hopes were not unjustified. We pointed out on Monday how completely Lord Reading has surrendered himself to Simla. The policy of intensive repression which has been inaugurated is a measure of the triumph of Simla. But we ask this question of Lord Reading. The Government of India have always expressed sympathy with th sorrows of Muslims in regard to Turkey and the Khilafat. The Indian Muslims having lost all hope of the British Government recognising the iniquity of the Treaty of Sevres and the wisdom of redeeming the pledge given by the Premier, on behalf of the Empire, have sought to secure justice through the movement of Non-violent Non-co-operation. They did not resort to this weapon until they realised that the Government of India would not, or could not make the cause of Turkey, which is the cause of justice—and, we may add, of the honour of England—their own. Having regard to the fact that Muslims had never, during the last thirteen hundred years, had to face a situation more galling and painful to them than the present, those who realise the intensity of their feelings have marvelled at the success with which they have restrained their anger and adhered in practice to the fundamental principle of the Non-Cooperation movement—non-violence. The success has largely been due to the sympathy and goodwill of their Hindu fellow-countrymen and the teaching and influence of the great leader of the movement. If, in some places, as in Malabar, there has been regrettable explosion of violence, the cause must be sought in the provocative policy of local officialdom and the fact that the gospel of Non-Cooperation had not been allowed to reach the people concerned. The question that we ask of Lord Reading is this: What should wise "Rulers" do in the circumstances? Obviously, they must go to the root of the matter and devise means to heal the wounds.

Lord Reading, however, has followed the misguided advice of those around him and has sanctioned a policy of repression without giving attention to the basic fact that the hearts of Muslims are lacerated and that a Government of *India* cannot rest until it has healed the wounds. Does Lord Reading realise that there would have been no Non-Cooperation movement if there had been no Khilafat and Punjab wrongs? If his Government have found the *effects* embarassing to themselves and have accordingly adopted a policy of repression and recently intensified it, have they earnestly attempted to remove the *causes*? We earnestly ask Lord Reading what he and his Government have *done* in the matter of the Turkish Treaty to secure its revision in accordance with the dictates of justice and honour. The Moplah outbreak has, as we pointed out the other day, only stampeded Lord Reading into acquiescing in a policy of intensive repression. And in allowing himself to be so stampeded Lord Reading has proved his failure to grasp the reality of the situation and devise the right remedies. The failure is, however, mainly due to the fact that he has not shown himself to be stronger than the influences that surround him. The leaders of the Non-Cooperation movement have clearly shown him where the remedies for the situation lie. If his Excellency will not pay heed to what the Non-Cooperators have to say, let him pay heed to the advice of dispassionate observers in England—and, fortunately, there are a few such observers left in that country "The Nation and the Athenaeum" represents all that is best in English Liberalism of which Lord Reading is proud to be a votary. And this is the chief moral which this journal draws from the Moplah outbreak: "These simple, ignorant men have been goaded to furious rebellion by what they have heard of our policy towards the Turks. The facts have certainly reached them in a distorted form but *the truth was bound to create anger even among educated and well-informed Moslems* (our italics)."

And what is the truth? Let the journal reply:

"Our policy in Turkey has been disastrous for many reasons—its waste of our own resources, its pursuit of material ends like the acquisition of oil, its tendency to embroil us with the Americans and the French, its ignoring of Russia's interest in the freedom of the Straits, its undue emphasis on our own naval power, its brushing aside of the League of Nations, its encouragement of a war which may reduce Asia Minor to ruin and famine, its excessive partisanship for inflated Greek claims, its pretension to subject Turkey not to disinterested international control, but to economic vassalage under the victors. Moslems put this broad case more simply. They call it a policy directed against Islam. That it is certainly not in intention, but it well may be so in effect. Until we find means to bring the Greek war to an end, and revise the Treaty of Sevres, we must reckon on the probability of Moslem opposition to our rule in India in forms more organized and more dangerous than this Moplah outbreak."

The iniquity of the Treaty of Sevres and the share of Britain in its preparation could not be expressed more vividly and with greater truth. So long as the policy of Britain continues to be what it is there will not be, as "The Nation" suggests, outbreaks of violence "in forms more organized and more dangerous than this Moplah outbreak", but the determination of Muslims and their Hindu fellow-countrymen to continue the non-violent struggle will grow stronger and more effective. Lord Reading must recognise this and act accordingly. Speaking on Monday he said that the process of his education was going on every day. Let then his Excellency complete the process betimes and let him not base his policy on incomplete knowledge. If, on the other hand, Lord Reading feels that he has grasped the situation fully, and sanctioned the new policy of intensified repression, after due deliberation, does he not owe it to the country to inform it as to what he has *done* to secure the removal of the *cause* of Khilafat agitation?

Notes of the Day.

Wasteful Expenditure.

We understand on good authority that the Government of Bombay intend spending a sum of rupees ten lakhs nearly in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales. If our information is correct, will the proposal to spend the amount be placed, for sanction, before the Legislative Council which is meeting in Poona? Government obviously cannot spend this huge amount without the sanction of the Council and the Legislative Council, if it has any concern for public interests, cannot permit such wasteful expenditure on fireworks, illuminations and the like in a year of financial stringency.

Political Prisoners.

The "Bengalee writes:—

We must strongly protest against the practice that is followed of handcuffing political prisoners, and conveying them from place to place under these galling and humiliating restraints. They go to jail, as in the case of Badshah Mian or Dr. Suresh Chunder Banerjee for the sake of their principle and it is amazing that they are treated as if they were felons or criminals. There is no likelihood of their giving the slip to the Police. In the case of Badshah Mian, several lakhs of his disciples would have been too glad to stand sureties for him for any amount. As for Dr. Suresh Banerjee, all who knew this selfless young man and the ardent resolve with which he was inspired from boyhood and for which he led a single life dedicated to the poor and the suffering, would have come forward with alacrity and offered any security that might have been demanded. But they chose to suffer instead. Let not the impression be conveyed to the public that the authorities are anxious to heap further sufferings upon them, inspired by spirit of mean revenge. Again and again have we protested with all earnestness at our command against the joining together of political prisoners in chains and handcuffs, which is the relic of a barbarous age. But ours has been a voice crying in the wilderness. In England and other advanced countries, they are treated as first class misdemeanants. But here they are herded together with the anti-social desperadoes and the meanest criminals. We ask the Government to issue instructions to the Police to treat political prisoners in a way becoming their position in life.

Will Lord Reading's attention be drawn to this?

Another Instance.

Here is an account of the treatment meted out to Congress workers arrested in Malabar:

A Calicut correspondent writes to the "Hindu" under date September 20:—

"Messrs. Kelappa Nair, Balakrishna Menon and Raman Menon were removed from Tirur to Central Jail, Cannanore, on the 18th instant. Eye-witnesses state that they, along with 90 other prisoners, were thrust into a small covered horse-waggon which was attached to the mail train and taken to Cannanore.

The food provided for under-trial prisoners at Tirur is known to be not fit for human consumption and some of the prisoners consequently starved."

Is it too much to expect our busy legislators to devote some attention to this subject?

The Impassable Barrier.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The existence of untouchability must remain an impassable barrier in the path of our progress, which we must break down with supreme effort. There seems to be a lurking thought with many of us that we can gain Swaraj and keep untouchability. They do not even see the contradiction inherent in the thought. Swaraj is as much for the 'untouchable' as for the 'touchable'. A correspondent from Narayanavaram writes: "In our parts Panchamas are very rudly treated by the Hindus, especially the Brahmans. In the villages they are not allowed to go about the streets inhabited by Brahmans. They must stand at a considerable distance when speaking to Brahmans." Read Sahebs for Brahmans and Indians for Panchamas, and see how you feel. And yet I have no doubt, that some Sahebs are infinitely better than some Brahmans. God will not let us have Swaraj so long as we treat a brother as an outcast by reason of his birth. A man's *Karma* is responsible for what he is, they say. But my *Karma* does not compel me to throw stones at a sinner. Religion is made to uplift and not to keep a man crushed under the weight of his *Karma*. It is a prostitution of the grand doctrine of *Karma* to consign a man of lowly birth to perdition. Rama felt privileged to find himself honoured by a fisherman. The Hindu religion is replete with illustrations of great men lifting their unfortunate brethren from their miseries. Will not the modern Hindus copy their own great men, and once for all rub out the blot of untouchability that so defiles Hinduism?"

India needs to-day, more than ever before, the best that every one of her son and daughter can give in her service. How can the thousands of our "suppressed" brethren and sisters give their best to their country if we deny them their elementary rights?

The Drink Traffic and the Assembly.

The spirit of the anti-drink agitation has at last touched the Legislative Assembly. At Tuesday's, sitting of that body, Pandit Raghubir Singh of Jubbulpore moved a resolution expressing sympathy with the anti-drink movement in India and asking that it should be conveyed to the local Governments. Whatever may be the practical effect of such expression on the local Governments, whose attitude leaves much to be desired, the discussion succeeded in bringing to light that there were not wanting in the Assembly champions of vested interests. The spokesman of the Government, who was no other than the newly appointed Member for Industries, while offering lip sympathy with the temperance movement, was constrained by an excessive regard for the powers and privileges of the local Governments in their transferred branches, to caution the Assembly against tendering "unasked advice." Much desultory talk ensued and at the end an amendment to the effect that the Governor-General should be asked to take note of its sympathy(!) towards the temperance movement in India, proposed by Mr. Innes, was agreed to.

America's Example.

How ignorant were some of the budding legislators could be seen from their ill-timed jest at America, notwithstanding the presence of "Pussyfoot" in our midst. It was said that "America had not gone dry" and the inference was deduced that "India would not." As to America's experience, we may take it that "Pussyfoot" is a far more competent authority on the subject than anyone in the Assembly. Not long ago, addressing the Bombay Presidency Association, "Pussyfoot" described the wonderful results that had been achieved in so confirmedly alcoholic a country as the United States. The gloomy forecasts had been falsified, but if there is still some illicit traffic, it is no argument to say that America had not gone dry. The conditions in India are not the same as in America. Drink as is known in our day is an exotic to the country. If prohibition had only partially succeeded in a country given to free drinking as America, the chances are in favour of greater success in the same direction in India. The one favourite argument of Government against prohibition is on the score of loss of revenue. The fear has been expressed that it would result in a deficit and many departments of Government would be starved. But "Pussyfoot" has made it abundantly clear that any loss of revenue was fuly set off by the many advantages, not the least important among them being the saving effected on the maintenance of hospitals for inebriates, and the reduction in crime and destitution.

THE ARRESTS AND MUSLIMS,

MAHATMA GANDHI'S APPEAL

The "Hindu" publishes the following appeal by Mahatma Gandhi addressed to the Mussalmans of India:—

To the Mussalmans of India.

Dear Countrymen,—Whilst the arrest of Moulanas Shaukat Ali ond Mahomed Ali have touched every Indian heart I know what it has meant to you. The brave brothers are staunch lovers of their country, but they are Mussalmans first and everything else after, and it must be so with every religiously minded man. The Brothers have for years past represented all that is best and noblest in Islam. No two Mussalmans have done more than they to raise the status of Islam in India. They have promoted the cause of the Khilafat as no two others Mussalmans of India have. For they have been true and they dared to tell what they felt even in their internment in Chindwara. Their long internment did not demoralise or weaken them. They came out just as brave as they went in.

And since their discharge from internment they have shown themselves true nationalists and you have taken pride in their being so.

The Brothers have by their simplicity, humility and inexhaustible energy fired the imagination of the masses as no other Mussalman has.

All these qualities have endeared them to you. You regard them as your ideal men. You are therefore sorry for their separation from you. Many besides you miss their genial faces. For me, they had become inseparable. I seem to be without my arms. For anything connected with Mussalmans, Shaukat Ali was my guide and friend. He never once misled me. His judgment was sound and unerring in most cases. With the Brothers among us I felt safe about Hindu-Muslim unity whose work they understood as few of us have.

But whilst we all miss them, we must not give way to grief or dejection. We must learn, each one of us, to stand alone. God only is our infallible and eternal Guide.

To be dejected is not only not to have known the Brothers, but it is, if I may venture to say so, not to know what religion is.

For do we not learn in all religions that the spirit of the dear ones abides with us even when they physically leave us? Not only is the spirit of the Brothers with us but they are serving better by their suffering than if they were in our midst giving us some of their courage, hope and energy. The secret of non-violence and Non-Cooperation lies in our realising that it is through suffering that we are to attain our goal. What is the renunciation of titles, councils, law-courts and schools but a measure, very slight indeed, of suffering. That preliminary renunciation is a prelude to the larger suffering—the hardships of a goal of life and even the final consummation on the gallows—if need be. The more we suffer and the more of us suffer, the nearer we are to our cherished goal.

The earlier and the more clearly we recognise that it is not big meetings and demonstrations that would give us victory but quiet suffering, the earlier and more certain will be our victory.

I have made your cause my own because I believe it to be just. Khilafat, I have understood from your best men, is an ideal. You are not fighting to sustain any wrong or even misrule. You are backing the Turks because they represent the gentlemen of Europe, and because the European and especially the English prejudice against them is not because the Turks are worse than others as men but because they are Mussalmans and will not assimilate the modern spirit of exploitation of weaker people and their lands. In fighting for the Turks you are fighting to raise the dignity and the purity of your own faith.

You have naturally therefore chosen pure methods to attain your end. It cannot be denied that both Mussalmans and Hindus have lost much in moral stamina. Both of us have become poor representatives of our respective faiths. Instead of each one of us becoming a true child of God, we expect others to live our religion and even to die for us. But we have now chosen a method that compels us to turn each one of us our face towards God. Non-Cooperation presumes that our opponent with whom we Non-Cooperate resorts to methods which are as questionable as the purpose he seeks to fulfill by such methods. We shall therefore find favour in the sight of God only by choosing methods which are different in kind from those of our opponents. This is a big claim we have made for ourselves and we can attain success within the short time appointed by us, only if our methods are in reality radically different from those of the Government. Hence the foundation of our movement rests on complete non-violence whereas violence is the final refuge of the Government. And as no energy can be created without resistance our non-resistance to Government violence must bring the latter to a standstill. But our non-violence to be true must be in word, thought and deed. It makes no difference that with you non-violence is an expedience. Whilst it lasts, you cannot consistently with your pledge harbour designs of violence. On the contrary we must have implicit faith in our programme of non-violence which presupposes perfect accord between thought, word and deed. I would like every Mussalman to realise, whilst the occasion for anger is the greatest, that by non-violence alone can we gain complete victory even during this year.

Nor is non-violence a visionary programme. Just imagine what the united resolve of seven crores of Mussalmans (not to count the Hindus) must mean. Should we not have succeeded already if all the titled men had given up their titles, all the lawyers had suspended their practice and all the schoolboys had left their schools and all had boycotted Councils? But we

(Continued on page 6.)

TRIAL CONTINUES.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 28.

The third day's proceedings commenced at noon today amid the usual and rather increased arrangements of the police. Yesterday at lunch friends were allowed to accompany the accused to their meals. Today an armed police cordon was posted preventing anybody from going there. The people had collected outside in large numbers as on the previous days; and most of them remained there till the evening when the accused were taken to prison in a closed van. The people in spite of orders to the contrary raised loud cries of "Allaho Akbar" and "Vande Mataram" as the car entered the Court in the morning and again in the evening.

The following is evidence of today's witnesses.

Inspector Syed Abdul Karim C.I.D. Madras was the first witness.

P: Were you with the D. I. G. Madras when Mr. Mohamed Ali was arrested?

W: Yes.

P: Where was this?

W: The arrest took place at Waltair just outside the Station when Mr. Mohamed Ali was going to address a meeting.

P: On what date was this?

W: On the 14th of this month.

P: After Mr. Mohamed Ali was arrested what was done?

W: He was taken to the District Magistrate who was at the station who sent him to jail.

P: What happened then?

W: Before Mr. Mohamed Ali was sent to jail he asked his kit to be sent to jail by his servant.

P: Where was Mr. Mohamed Ali's servant?

W: In a railway compartment.

P: And his kit?

W: It was with him and he was in its charge.

P: What railway compartment was it?

W: It was the compartment of the Mail Train by which Mr. Mohamed Ali, Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Azad had come.

P: Where was the train then?

W: The train was in the platform. It stopped there for about half an hour.

P: (To the Court) the train usually stops there for half an hour.

P: Was the kit then carried?

W: Yes, the servant carried the kit where the D. M. and the D. I. G. and I were standing.

P: Where was that place?

W: It was in the railway police station.

P: Where is it?

W: It was on the railway station.

P: When the servant removed the kit then what was done?

W: He was asked to show all the papers which Mr. Mohamed Ali had there.

P: Did he show?

W: Yes, he showed all the papers.

P: Did you draw the attention of the D. M.?

W: Yes, I drew his attention to important papers including two manuscripts containing the two resolutions passed in Belgaum in June last.

KARACHI D. M.'s EXAMINED.

Mr. W. W. Smart, the D. M. Karachi was the next witness. He kissed the bible and took the prescribed oath.

P: Did you receive the packet of some papers from the D. M. of Waltair?

W: Yes, from a police officer who return. the warrant of arrest of Mr. Mohamed Ali which he said was sealed in jail.

P: In What jail?

W: In Waltair, Madras.

P: Was the seal in tact?

W: Yes. Here is the cover.

P: What did you do with the documents?

W: I had it opened in my presence and I compared the documents with the list signed by Mr. Mohamed Ali and received from Madras.

P: What did you do with the documents?

W: I opened the packet and sent some to the wife of Mr. Mohamed Ali on the address given by the accused No. 1 and prepared another list of papers which were sent to the C.I.D., Simla and the third list was prepared of the documents required by this Court which I personally handed over to the Court.

P: Is there any English copy of the resolution of the Gokak Conference?

W: Yes.

Mr. H. S. Pardasani, reporter of the "New Times" was the next witness.

P: Did you attend the proceedings of the Khilafat Conference on the evening of 9th July?

W: Yes.

P: Did you make notes of the proceedings?

W: Yes.

P: Did you give your notes to your Editor, Mr. Jeswani?

W: Yes.

P: Were your notes taken in shorthand or long hand?

W: In English longhand.

P: Did you believe your notes to be accurate.

W: No not exactly accurate because I did not know Urdu proper.

P: According to your ability you made accurate notes of Urdu?

W: As far as I could understand.

P: What is your mother tongue?

W: Sindhi.

JAILOR EXAMINED.

Mr. Nariman Hurmasji, Deputy Jailor, Karachi, Jail was the next witness.

P: Has Mr. Mohmad Ali been in a separate room in jail?

W: Yes.

P: Has Mr. Mohamed Ali written any letters to the D. M?

W: Yes, Sir.

P: Were these letters written in your presence?

W: Yes.

P: Did you receive them back from the D. M. and have you got them here?

W: Yes.

He gave the letters to Court which Mr. Mohamead Ali had written to the D. M. in his presence. Two letters were in English and one in Urdu.

Mr. Mohamed Ali wanted to see the Urdu letter written to his mother and shown. He asked whether the copy of it was sent to his mother. He was told that he should have asked the witness.

Magistrate: Mohamed Ali, do you like to say anything or speak?

Mr. Mohamed Ali then made the statement.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S STATEMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 28.

The prosecution closed their evidence when the Magistrate asked Mr. Mahomed Ali if he had any statement to make. Mr. Mahomed Ali thereupon made his statement which he enlarged from some notes he had before him. The following is the statement:—

As an N.C.O. I have taken no part in the proceedings before this Court except to endeavour to understand the case as it was being unfolded from day to day; and I allowed whatever evidence was being given to move on oil castors without attempting to make any reference to the relevancy or admissibility of that evidence according to your own canons of evidence. I did not intervene in the proceedings with any cross-examination of the witness and permitted my friend, the counsel for the Crown, to discharge that function also whenever he could not get an answer entirely to his satisfaction. The only part that as N.C.O.'s with this Government we have allowed ourselves to take in any proceedings when we are brought to the Court is to submit a statement of facts not with a view to defend ourselves, but to explain such a thing as might cause confusion to any one imperfectly acquainted with those facts.

So far as the present case is concerned I have no necessity whatever even of making such a statement except perhaps with a view to cut short the circumambulations with a number of needless witnesses who were brought in to prove the obvious, but who may have succeeded only in making it obscure. I came to Karachi with my brother and others. I certainly put up at the Kanyashala with a score of other people; and while I was there thousands of people came in and went out mostly during the day and some time also at night to the great inconvenience of my brother and myself. But one must put up with these things in preparation for that heaven of rest inside in which I am now. Since it was not a prison I frankly admit I went out of the Kanyashala. I also returned to it sometimes in the company of my brother, oftener without him and seldom in company of my friend, Dr. Kitchlew, who was evidently busy in settling some provincial and local affairs of his own. I will only say that I never came back at 1-30 at night as one poor witness has said (laughter)—perhaps because his duty began at 12 at night and he had to show some work for that night. At that quiet hour I happened to be conspiring with my brother, conspiring in the literal sense when he was breathing heavily (not to say snoaring) and I must have been doing the same though perhaps not in entire agreement for the purposes of Section 120-B of the Indian Penal Code. Whatever conspiracy we were engaged in, it was generally carried on in broad daylight. I admit that I presided over the last Khilafat Conference held at Karachi, that I drafted the resolution with regard to the possible re-opening of the British hostilities against the Angora Government as I had done at Gokak in the Belgaum District. I admit I read out that resolution to the Conference, that I introduced the proposer whom I rejoice to see my revered master, Moulana Hussain Ahmad Saheb, as a fellow-prisoner with me, who is Muhajir Madani (that is, one who has emigrated to the last resting place of our revered Prophet—on whom be peace and God's benedictions). I also made certain concluding remarks before winding up the proceedings in connection with that resolution and I asked those who were in support of that resolution which was really a solemn covenant to stand up and bear witness to their support of it. But it is not true as witness after witness has lied that this was the only resolution which was passed by the supporter standing up. At least two other resolutions were passed in a similar manner and reported in the newspapers of the day. And I cannot think why this purposeless lie was told unless it be to maintain the sacred traditions of Crown prosecutions in this country. It seems to me that unless Government has been made deliberately to misunderstand the drift of that and a similar resolution at Gokak. It is the aim of Government itself to put false street upon the army part of the resolution as their justification for betraying once more the word given through the mouth of the Viceroy regarding our prosecution, but that his own concern and I have little to do with it beyond expressing my gratefulness that for once it has come out into the open and has challenged Islam in India to do what it can in defence of the faith. It was clear to everybody at the time of the Gokak and the Karachi Conferences that it was only a matter of touch and go with regard to the reopening of the hostilities by the British against the defenders of Islam and its Khilafat whom the British Government had done everything in its power to destroy and to get destroyed in characteristic fashion through the third parties. Indian Mussalmans who had given warning after warning to this Government were fast losing patience and he feared that the peace of India might be disturbed, in pain attempts by the more ardent if not the more impetuous amongst our co-religionists in this country, to compel this Government to respect their religious obligations and the same the Khilafat.

Magistrate: I am quite prepared to take down every word of your statement if it relates to the case. If you want to make a statement you have still time and can make a speech at a late stage.

Mr. Ali: Thank you. I will avail myself of it if necessary. I have now to refer to the law of Islam.

(Message incomplete).

PREMIER'S HEALTH RESTORED.

IMMEDIATE CARES OF STATE.

RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 28.

Mr. Lloyd George is golfing in glorious weather at Gairloch to-day, but he is not promised a long respite from the cares of the state for the Government experts on unemployment are *en route* to confer with him. The correspondents at Gairloch have been picturing the Premier to be evolving schemes for the relief of the unemployment ranging from the construction of garden cities to the forcing of trade revival through the Government cooperation with the banks and the business houses. The statements by the bankers published to-day refute the criticisms by the ministers at Gairloch of the policy of the "big five" banking amalgamations in Britain and declare that it is the markets and not more lending which at the present time is required. They point out that the Scheme of Export Credits already sanctioned is practically a dead letter and declare if the smaller warlike nations of Europe could be persuaded to settle down to work there would be a chance of trade flowing in the natural channels.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN S. WALES COALFIELDS.

OWNERS DECIDE TO CLOSE DOWN COLLIERIES

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 28.

A serious position has arisen in the South Wales coal-fields owing to misinterpretation of the settlement of the last coal strike. The Mines Department require the owners to contribute further ten shillings per ton amounting to three-quarters of a million sterling to the wages and the owners expected this sum would be provided from the Government Subsidy of ten millions of which three millions remain. After a hurried meeting at the Cardiff Coal Exchange today the owners decided to close down large numbers of collieries. If this decision is carried out the unemployment situation in South Wales will be seriously aggravated.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 28.

Mr. Saklatvala will represent India at the International Labour Conference.

H. M. S. 'RENOWN" ON PREPARATION

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 28.

H. M. S. the Renown left Portsmouth this morning for Portland on her commissioning trials. She is due back at Portsmouth on Thursday when the crew will be given six days leave and the final preparations will be made for the embarkation of the Prince of Wales on October 26th. The "Renown" on her return to England will join the Battle Cruiser Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet.

HONOUR CONFERRED ON MUSTAFA KEMAL

HIS DECLARATION REGARDING WAR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 28.

Constantinople.—The National Assembly at Angora has conferred upon Mustapha Kemal the rank of Marshal with the title of Ghazi. Mustapha Kemal declares he will not lay down arms until last Greek has been driven from the Turkish soil.

LORD LYTTON'S COMMITTEE.

REJECTION OF VOTE FOR EXPENDITURE.

WILL MR. MONTAGU OVERRULE ASSEMBLY'S DECISION?

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Sept. 28.

In connection with the Indian Legislative Assembly's rejection of vote for the expenditure on the Indian Tour of the Indian Students' Committee, Reuter learns that Lord Lytton has gone to visit Mr. Montagu who is out of the town and will almost certainly discuss the question with him.

The well-informed circles do not believe that Mr. Montagu, however, will overrule the decision of the Assembly as the authorities here are desirous of giving the Assembly as much liberty as possible and of encouraging it to deal with the Indian affairs.

Lord Lytton's Committee will now probably have to content itself with hearing the evidence of the Indian students who have recently arrived in England.

AMMUNITIONS IN IRELAND.

SIR J. CRAIG BEFORE ULSTER PARLIMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Sept. 28.

Sir James Craig told the Ulster Parliament yesterday that Government has received information that large quantities of arms and ammunition had been brought into Ireland during the past two months by the Sinn Feiners gunmen and that the Sinn Feiners were holding constant drill parades.

FURNISHING IRELAND WITH ARMS.

AN AMERICAN IMPLICATED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Sept. 28.

New York.—George Rorke, a commission dealer in arms and ammunition, has been arrested on the charge of conspiracy to furnish the British subjects in Ireland with arms and ammunition for the use against the British Empire. It is alleged that Rorke was implicated in purchase and shipment of machine-guns and ammunition which were seized in New York in June last on board the steamer East Side, which was believed to have been destined for Ireland.

CLOSE OF ANTI-BOLSHEVIST MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 28.

Shanghai.—The long Chapter in the story of the anti-Bolshevist movement in the Far East is closed by the exit from the scene of Seaenoff, formerly a leader of the Transbaikal Cossacks, who has arrived here *en route* for America and by the execution of Barob Ungern who was condemned to death by the Novonikolaievsk Tribunal following on his capture in unsuccessful attempt to invade Transbaikalia.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Cardiff Waterworks have granted a large contract of iron pipes to the Nottingham firm though the French and the Belgian tenders were much lower, on the grounds that the employment of British Labour is at present the supreme need.

Athens.—King Constantine and the Crown Prince return from Anatolia on September 29th and great preparations for popular welcome are being made.

The Union of South Africa Loan of five millions sterling has been over-subscribed and the lists closed at nine o'clock this morning.

Berlin.—The Hoechst Dyeworks which were closed down on the 26th owing to the workers' exorbitant demand for extra wages have been seized by the workmen who allow nobody not even the manager to enter. So far there have been no disorders. The French authorities announced they will not interfere, but exhort the workmen to refrain from violence.

SITUATION IN IRAQ.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 28.

The Reuter learns that according to the latest telegrams from Iraq recent trouble in Rowanduz which has been largely instigated by the Turks has been satisfactorily dealt with and order completely restored. There is still an evidence of undercurrent of the Turkish intrigue, but not of any special importance. Amir Feisul's position seems to be quite established. The machinery of the new Government is working smoothly. The new Cabinet is largely composed of the members of the Council of State. The country is generally quite quiet and as far as the tribes are concerned the danger period, namely June to August, has passed and the population is now engaged in sowing the crops. There is no indication of any special form of Bolshevist activity.

DISTRESS IN MALABAR.

WORKING COMMITTEE VOTES RS. 50,000.

MOIDU MOULVI SENT TO JAIL

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Sept. 27.

The Congress Working Committee has sanctioned a sum not exceeding fifty thousand for the relief of distress in Malabar.

Moidu Moulvi, Secretary, who was arrested under Section 124. A and 153 A was sentenced yesterday by the District Magistrate to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or, in default of payment to a further term of six months. The accused did not offer any defence.

MR. "PUSSYFOOT" IN SIMLA.

PUNJAB'S SYMPATHY WITH PROHIBITION.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 26.

William Johnson, the American prohibitionist, accompanied by Mr. Nandlal, General Secretary, Temperance Council, spent four busy days in Simla. He addressed two gatherings in the Gaety Theatre, presided over by Mr. King, Financial Commissioner, Punjab. He lunched with Viceroy and was the guest of Governor of the Punjab and Mr. Harkishenlal. The talk with Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor was necessarily of an informal character. The Minister of Excise, the Punjab, was highly sympathetic and assured Mr. Johnson that the recommendations of the conference held by him some months ago regarding the grant of local option to local bodies would be brought into operation from the next financial year. The recommendations were that each municipal board should be empowered to close two thirds liquor shops [illegible] area of its own accord the remaining within its [illegible] only by refund referendum if fifty per cent. of municipal voters demanded it. Each district board shall be authorised to close half the [illegible] the remaining half by referendum to the voters of the Legislative Council. At the close of his visit to the Punjab Mr. Johnson expressed grateful thanks for the cordial receptions accorded and kindness shown to him.

G. I. P. RY. MURDER CASE.

POLICE EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DEVLALI, Sept. 27.

The next witness, Inspector of Manmnad, in the course of evidence, said the statements of Morris about the latter's movements from the 17th to 29th July aroused witness' suspicion, whereupon he arrested Morris on the 4th August when Morris took him to Manmad where he showed the spot in the nullah near the station where the property in connection with the murder had been buried. Morris also produced the iron jemmy with which the murder had been committed. On the same day Morris was put up before the Magistrate at Devlali for a remand of ten days. He then wired for and got the carriage in which the murder was committed.

DONNISON'S STATEMENT.

After the last witness for the prosecution, a Sub-Inspector, had given corroborative evidence, the Magistrate read out, a statement which Donnison admitted he had made before the Cantonment Magistrate, Deolali, in a course of which Donnison said he met Morris three months ago on the latter's arrival from England and a week after, he heard from Morris all about robbery he had committed in the Customs. On 17th July last Morris and he definitely settled to rob the G. I. P. Railway Pay-clerk, though there was no intention of murder whatsoever. He joined Morris in the affair as a mere adventure. According to Morris' instructions, he took the afternoon passenger on the 20th July to Nasik and was joined by Morris at Deolali who had not brought any weapon with him though Donnison had an iron jemmy with himself. They broke the table-leg of the first-class compartment in which they travelled and had also strips of cloth with to gag the pay-clerk and his peon. Three stations next to Nasik they got out of their compartment and boarded the pay-clerk's carriage and Donnison first hit the peon effectively and proceeded to the safe compartment where the pay-clerk lay asleep. Donnison first hit him on the back of his head which not being effective, Morris took the jemmy and hit the clerk several times as a result of which the latter fell down from the bench, all the while groaning. Morris then tried unsuccessfully to break open the safe which Donnison did successfully. After gagging the pay-clerk they put out the lights, got out of the train near Manmad, concealed the bag and iron jemmy, returned to Deolali and sent the bloodstained clothes to Bombay. Donnison then voluntarily supplemented the statement by saying that Morris had his (Donnison's revolver with him.

The Magistrate then adjourned the case to the 30th instant, when final orders will be passed.

The 88th anniversary of Raja Rammohan Roy was celebrated at Bangalore on Tuesday. Sir Ashutosh Chowdhuri of Calcutta, touched on the multifarious difficulties the Raja had to combat in bringing home to the people of India the idea of religious liberalism by establishing, what he conceived only the best institution, viz. the Brahmo Samaj that could reunite the various elements of Indian society towards the original Hindu conception of religious fraternity A. P.

KEMALISTS' DECISIVE VICTORY.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN PEACE DELIBERATIONS.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN'S MESSAGE TO MR. CHOTANI.

Seth Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani has received the following cablegram from H. H. the Aghakhan London, dated 24th. September 21:—

"Since you left, situation radically changed. Then we though most urgent need money to relieve orphan and widow of defeated people, but another victory has taken place, and our co-religionists victorious. Greeks' full retreat. Persistent rumours that attempts at peace either through the Allied Supreme Council or through the League of Nations. Gounaris expected to visit London. Stock exchange here and financial circles all expect early peace. As Moslem who has made his life-long special study of this subject I implore you and through you my co-religionists whether co-operators or non-cooperators also our kind generous and sympathetic Hindu countrymen of all schools to immediately concentrate and bring full influence to bear on Indian Government that Indian view properly represented at whether the League or the Allied Council, and at least one Hindu and and Moslem should officially participate. Our great national sacrifices in the World War deserve at least this. Wise political activity needed immediately so that satisfactory peace may come soon —Aghakhan."

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

WELCOME TO PRINCE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

The fourth session of the Bombay Legislative Council commenced here this afternoon at 2, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presiding. There was full attendance of members and Sir B. Rajagopalachariar, President of the Madras Legislative Council occupied a seat on the floor of the house. The public galleries were sparsely attended. After the swearing in of five new members and the answering of question had gone on far the president made a statement with regard to the discussion of resolutions dealing with the central subjects. The question was considered at the recent Simla meeting of the presidents and deputy presidents of the provincial councils presided over by Mr. Whyte and it came to the unanimous conclusion that the intention of the Government of India Act being clearly against the encouragement of the discussion in local councils of matters of which came under the direct purview of the central legislature such discussion should not be allowed except with the permission of the Governor concerned.

The leader of the house, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, then announced that His Excellency had decided to allot seven days for official and five days for non-official business, the latter being taken up first.

LOYALTY RESOLUTION.

Precedence was then given to the Thakore of Amod's loyalty resolution extending the Council's loyal and cordial welcome to the Prince of Wales and requesting his royal highness to convey to the Emperor its assurance of deep and abiding loyalty to the throne.

The resolution was moved in a short speech by the Thakore Saheb and was seconded by Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai. It was further supported by a number of members all of whom vied with one another in expressing their royal sentiments. It was then unanimously carried, the announcement being received with enthusiastic applause. At this stage council adjourned for lunch.

ALTERNATIVE SCHEMES IN EDUCATION.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

Presiding yesterday at the Prize Distribution ceremony of the Talegaon Municipal School the Hon'ble Mr. Paranjpye expressed himself pleased at the Municipality's decision to introduce compulsory education but he hoped that the girls who had for the present been left out would not be long in receiving the benefits of compulsion. Their request for a two-thirds educational grant would, he said, be sympathetically considered. Mr. Paranjpye said that expression was at times given to a feeling of the vague dissatisfaction with the present system of ducation, but no more satisfactory scheme had been suggested. The critics perhaps thought that if they wanted Government help there was no alternative for them but to go on with the present course of studies. In his opinion, however it was a mistake to think so. The Education Code empowered the Department to allow alternative schemes being tried and Mr. Paranjpye assured them that if the Department was approached for the necessary permission it would be readily granted. Their one object was the improvement of education which would have no doubt to be promoted by such experiments carried out at different places under proper condition.

REFUSAL TO FURNISH SECURITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

The Magistrate of Chittagong ordered Mr. Durijendra Mohan Kundu and two other local Congress workers to furnish security for good behaviour. They refused to offer security and were sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY.

DY PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENT APPROVED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, September 28.

Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning. The President announced that election of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy as Deputy President had been approved by the Viceroy. The President welcomed Sir Jamsetjee to his new post and hoped he would receive the same suppo and co-operation from the House which had bee his own privilege.

Sir Jamsetjee thanked the President for his kind welcome to the post of his Deputy. To Dr. Gour (his defeated rival) he extended the right hand of fellowship. He knew that Dr. Gour would help him in the same way as he himself would have done if the position had been reversed, for it was on the success of the present great adventure that the future of Indian Swarajya so largely depended.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Rao Bahadur C. S. Subramanyam moved:—This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council. (A) that with reference to the letter of the March 1921 from the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the recognition of medical diplomas of the Indian Universities, the various local Governments be advised to make more satisfactory arrangements for giving practial training in midwifery to students undergoing instruction for medical degrees and diplomas in their provinces. (B) that in the event of the General Medical Council carrying out their threat to withhold recognition to the medical degrees and diplomas of the Indian Universities, the Secretary of State for India be moved to stop recruiting in England for the Indian Medical Service and order recruitment exclusively from India or, at ary rate, to prescribe the possession of a medical degree or a diploma of any Indian University hitherto recognised by the General Medical Council as an alternative qualification for admission to the competitive examination for entrance into the Indian Medical Service. In moving the resolution Rai Bahadur made a lengthy speech characterising the order of the British Medical Council as an ultimatum and asked whether Indians were so hopeless in matters of medical knowledge that they should put up with such an insulting order.

Mr. Lakshmi Narayan moved an amendment to Clause (a) to provide that the Indian Universities should bring their medical education up to the standard of the universities in the United Kingdom.

Dr. Nandlal moved an amendment omitting the second clause of the main resolution as it was a threat and to simply ask the Secretary of State to influence the Medical Council to reconsider their drastic decision.

Dr. Gour moved that the second clause of the bill be so amended as to provide that if the Medical Council did not allow India three years to bring her Universities up to the required standard in midwifery then the Secretary of State should stop recruitment in England for the Indian Medical Service. The abrupt and such a short ultimatum couched in an extremely discourteous language and presented to India when apparently there was no special need for it, was open to the popular interpretation that British Medical Council wanted to shut the only door for Indians through which they could get admission to the examination for the Indian Medical Service.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer asked whether the Government of India received any previous intimation about the intention of the Medical Council. To him it appeared that the notice was quite in consonance with the modern practice of declaring war without any notice or communication (laughter.) However, the result of the decision was that it would prevent holders of Indian medical diplomas from prosecuting their post-graduate studies in the United Kingdom, and would also prevent them from practicing in the United Kingdom. The great objections against the decision were firstly, that the notice was unreasonably short, that it was put in a bullying and an imperious language as compared with similar notices to order universities of the United Kingdom. Secondly, the British Medical Council did not take note of Indian conditions and had imposed on India a standard to meet which even the Universities of the United Kingdom would require a longer time than had been allowed to India. Thirdly the manner in which the decision was going to be enforced on India was invidious. It was far from him to impute political motives to the decision of the Medical Council but he felt that unless the decision was reversed the agitation in India would be very strong. As for the amendments moved, that of Dr. Nandlal might be accepted, that of Dr. Gour was one that wanted the Council to allow a particular number of years during which India might or might not be able to fulfil the programme.

INDIA LEGISLATIVE.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDING.

Dr. Gour felt surprised that Mr. Sivaswamy should have by attitude elevated himself to the position of a House Member by advising caution and that the Home Member should have descended to the level of a private member of the Assembly by being more sympathetic than the speaker took strong exception to Sir William Vincent's statement that appointments of Chief Justices and Judges were made only by the King. The King only signed the Royal Manual as a matter of course, while, in fact, the appointments were made by the Government of India and by the local Governments.

Sir William Vincent.—That is entirely an incorrect statement.

Dr. Gour said his statement was quite correct. Before the reforms were sanctioned the appointments to the High Court were under the direct jurisdiction of the Government of India.

Sir William Vincent.—That also is an incorrect statement.

Dr. Gour said even in the case of the appointment of Governors, the Government of India sent names to the Secretary of State who, after deciding the particular name, got it signed by the King.

Sir William Vincent.—For the third time Dr. Gour has made an incorrect statement.

"FOREIGN" & "LOCAL" ARTICLES.

Dr. Gour said that even Lord Morley in his recollections had pointed out that he got a particular person appointed Governor although the King himself wanted some one else. It was thus within the competence of the Assembly to ask the Government of India to keep the House's desire in view for future appointments and to forward that desire to the Home Government. He further asked why should foreign articles in the shape of Chief Justices be imported when articles of the same value, if not better, were available locally. Moreover, the imported Chief Justice did not understand the local customs. Dr. Gour concluding, said that the principles of theu resolution should have the support of the entire House, although he did not like the cut and dried way in which it had been drafted.

Sir William Vincent, on behalf of Government, emphatically repudiated the idea that the Government of India understood in the sense that the Governor-General acting with his Executive Council had anything whatsoever, to do directly or indirectly in the appointments of Governors and Chief Justices. Possibly the Viceroy and the Secretary of State privately corresponded on the matter of the appointments of Governors, but neither the Executive Council nor any of its individual members was consulted in this respect. As for appointments of Chief Justices, the local Governments directly corresponded with the Home Government for sending an English barrister. Herein also the Government of India was not consulted. He asked those members who were practising before Chief Justices to say whether India had not derived the utmost benefit by their importation. (Hear, hear.) The Government of India could not, therefore, accept either the resolution or the amendment, because it touched a business which did not belong to the Indian Government.

Munshi Iswar Saran quoted the despatch of the 20th August and said merits of the resolution were in the accord with that despatch. The resolution did not want to encroach upon the prerogative of the Crown, but only expressed the disappointment of Indians in the matter of appointments in the highest services under the Crown.

Dr. Sapru observed that, as time went on, they would find that more and more Indians were coming to occupy higher official positions. He freely acknowledged the services rendered by the members of the British bar to the cause of justice and liberty in India and at the same time pointed out the excellent services rendered by Indian luminaries in the legal field, like Sir V. Bashyan Ipengar and Sir Sundarlal, but having regard to the large interests of justice and law it would not be right for some time to come to entirely dispense with the services of English barristers. ... ...

Dr. Nandlal, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Prof. Shahani then spoke.

Mr. Sankata Prasad Bajpai's amendment was pressed to a division and lost, 31 voting for and 47 against it. The resolution was then put and pressed to a division with the result that it was lost, 35 voting for and 41 against.

Kabiruddin Ahmed then stood up before a House which was nearly empty and moved a resolution that Section 165 of the Indian Evedence Act 1872 should be amended and the words "But he should not interpose after the examination in chief has been finished and question the witness on the pointe to which the cross-examination will probably be directed." be inserted after the word "irrelevant" in that section. This resolution was intended to prevent the judges and magistrates from interposing in a case after the extmination in chief therein was over. ... ...

Munshi Mahadeo Prasad opposed the resolution.

Dr. Nondlal moved an amendment that Section 165 of the Indian Evidence Act be amended to this extent that, after the words "at any time" the words "before the commencement of the examination in chie and after the end of the cross-examination" be inserted. He said that the intervation of the judge before the end of the cross-examination would mar the course of justic. The unfettered freedom now exercised by magistrates should be checked because it had a mischievous effect.

Sir Willian Vincent removed the misconceptions that had been created in the minds of certain persons regarding the question and emphasised that the Court should have the power of interventing with a view to get at the real truth in the case. It was entirely in accordance with English principle and it would be deplorable abandon it

AMENDMENT AND RESOLUTION LOST.

The amendment as well as the resolution were lost.

The Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow.

AMENDING THE PENAL CODE.

TUESDAY'S COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The Council of State met to-day to transact purely official business.

At question time two non-official members (Raja Moti Chand and Dewan Bahadur Naidu) were not present to ask their questions, although the official members in charge were present. Mr. Sarma expressed his regret for not having been able to be present at question time yesterday to reply to Lala Ram Sarandas's interpellations, and proceeding, stated that every endeavour was being made to expedite the construction of the new Chamber at Delhi for housing the Council of State, but the building might not be ready until some time in January.

Mr. Craik moved that amendments made in the Legislative Assembly in the bill to faciliate encouragement in British India of maintenance orders made in His Majestys Dominions and protectorates and vice versa, be taken into consideration.

Several amendments of a purely drafting character were made including Mr. Craik's amendment which wanted substitution of the words "cutside British India" for words "reciprocating British Possession" in clause 2 of the bill.

All these amendments were adopted.

Mr. Lindsay moved that the Negotiable Instruments Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly be adopted. This was agreed to, the mover pointing out that local Governments and commercial bodies were in favour of the proposed changes.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON LAC.

Mr. Lindsay moved that the bill to provide for the levy of customs duty on lac exported from British India as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration. This bill was intended to protect industry against synthetic competition and to place industry as a whole on a sound footing.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas deplored that there were no Government representatives from the Forest and Industries Departments on the lac Association.

Sir Maneekjee Dadabhoy supported the motion.

Mr. Kale questioned the principle of legislation and asked why those engaged in lac industry should not start funds for carrying on research work. At any rate he demanded more time for consideration of the bill.

Mr. Sethna supported the arguments of Mr. Samaldas.

Mr. Lindsay briefly replying announced that a Government official would be associated with the committee entirely in an honorary and advisory capacity.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Lindsay next moved for consideration of the Post Office Act Amendment Bill, as passed by the Assembly. He explained several sections of the Act and emphasised the necessity of checking the leakage that existed upcountry in the matter of assessing dutie on articles and of providing power to the Postmaster to hand over certain articles the the Customs authorities for assessing duties. But every precaution would be taken to lose no time in the delivery of articles.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy supported the motion and, after pointing out that the Act gave very wide powers to post offices, urged that no time shoud be lost in the delivery.

Mr. Froom also spoke urging the simplification of the procedure.

After Mr. Lindsay had briefly replied the Bill. as passed by the Assembly, was passed.

AMENDING THE PENAL CODE.

Mr. Craik moved for consideration of the Indian Penal Code Amendment Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly. He pointed out that the Bill, as amended by the select committee, proposed to altogether remove from the Penal Code, the sentence of forfeiture of property as a form of judicial punishment, and substitute in its place a sentence of fine.

Mr. Raza Ali observed that the proposed amendment was entirely inconsistent with the speech of Mr. Craik. There was no sentence of forfeiture provided in section 121 (a) and Government should not make the law more penal by providing a sentence of additional fine. This certainly was not leniency, which the speaker hoped was Government's policy. Government ought not to err on the side of severity, and he therefore, opposed the amendment of section 121 (a).

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy welcomed the motion as it aimed at removing a long-felt hardship. The Court generally used its discretion and imposed on the offender a sentence which was negligible when compared to the extent of his property.

Mr. Moncrieff Smith and Mr. Amin-ul-Islam also spoke before the motion, that the Bill be pased, was put to the vote.

Mr. Raza Ali remarked that the Council would be making a serious blunder if clause 3 of the Bill, which provided for the greater punishment of fine was passed.

Mr. Craik read out section 62 of the Act. The Bill was then put clause by clause and carried. Mr. Raza Ali alone voting against clause 3.

Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan took the chair practically for the rest of the proceedings, which occupied nearly half an hour During this time six resolutions standing in the name of Mr. Shafi, concerning the recommendations about seamen adopted at the International Labour Conference of Geneva were moved by Mr. Lindsay and passed without much discussion. All these resolutions being the same as passed in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, however, asked if the passing of these resolutions prevented any member from moving an amendment contradictory to the letter or spirit of these resolutions when any legislation would be subsequently introduced. The President replied that the Council was now giving an expression of opinion on these resolutions and did prevent any member from proposing an amendment on a draft Bill.

Mr. Froom, in supporting the last resolution for facilities for employment, pointed out that Labour Bureau would not be able to do half so much as licensed brokers.

On the motion of Mr. Craik, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy Syed Raza Ali, Sir B. C. Mitter, Mr. Sethna, Mr. Moncrieff Smith and Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan were nominated to serve on the Joint Committee on the Ciminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill and Court Fees Act Amendment Bill.

The Council adjourned till the 29th instant.

MR. GUPTA'S PROHIBITION BILL.

INTRODUCTION DISALLOWED BY GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 27.

Mr. Gupta M.L.C. has been informed that the Governor-General has declined to grant his sanction to the introduction in the Bombay Legislative Council of his Prohibition of Drink Bill. His resolution Proposing the abolition of Revenue Commissionerships has also been disallowed by the local government on the ground that it relates to a matter, primarily the concern of the local government. The following explanation is also added: To abolish the Commissioners would require an amendment of the Bombay Revenue Code 1879, and as their pay has been fixed by the Secretary of State they could not be abolished without his sanction.

PUNJAB MINISTERS & LORD READING

LATTER'S POSTPRANDIAL ORATION ON "JUSTICE" AND "LAW."

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The following ar esome of the remarks in the reply made by His Excellency the Viceroy to an address at a dinner given by the Punjab Ministers on 26th September, 1921:—I have had some six months experience in India and I will certainly add that during that time I have very largely increased my knowledge of human nature and my deep sympathy with humanity and my appreciation of the value of justice (hear, hear).

Continuing His Excellency said:—'I would always prefer to be known as a just man rather than a great lawyer (hear, hear). But I should be sorry to say one word which would depreciate the value of the great lawyer because it is through great lawyers that justice is obtained (hear, hear). I might be tempted, but I won't —(laughter)—say many things to you. At the present moment the process of my education is proceeding. The Council of State and the Legislative Assembly are sitting, and it is daily work every morning to read the report of the events of the previous day. I will only say to-night, having made up my mind that nothing will drag me into the political field, that I deprive great satisfaction in reading the report of the deliberations of these assemblies, a satisfaction, however, tempered by a little regret when I find that the majorty is against the Government. (Laughter.)

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, I will not detain you, permit me to say one serious word. In the task to which my hand has been set by the choice of the Sovereign I am honoured and I am privileged to bear very great responsibility. I need not tell you that it is never absent from my mind. I have rejoiced at the opportunity. I know the difficulties, and I am hopeful by nature and by the study of Indian affairs I am not disposed to lose any of the hope which animated me when I came to this country (hear, hear). I shall not prophesy. Prophesy is generally indulged in only by the young (laughter). When years have passed you realise too often that early prophesies have turned out wrong (laughter). In all earnestness I will only say that I would desire for myself at the end of my term as Viceroy that in preference to a memorial or a statue or a temple of fame, I should leave behind me in India and in my own country a memory of work redounding to the welfare of India and the Empire (loud and prolonged applause.)

THE ARRESTS AND MUSLIMS,

(Continued from Page 4.)

must recognise that with many of us flesh has proved too weak. Seven crores are called Mussalmans and twenty-two crores are called Hindus, but only a few are true Mussalmans or true Hindus. Therefore if we have not gained our purpose, the cause lies within us. And if ours is, as we claim it is, a religious struggle, we dare not become impatient save with ourselves, not even against one another.

The Brothers. I am satisfied, are as innocent as I claim I am of incitement to violence. Theirs therefore is a spotless offering. They have done all in their power for Islam and their country. Now, if the Khilafat or the Punjab wrongs are not redressed and Swaraj is not established during this year, the fault will be yours and mine. We must remain non-violent but we must not be passive. We must repeat the formula of the Brothers regarding the duty of soltiers and invite imprisonment. We need not think that the struggle cannot go on without even the best of us. If it cannot, we are neither fit for Swaraj nor for redressing the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs. We must declare from a thousand platforms that it is sinfus for any Mussalman or Hindu to serve the existing Government whether as soldier or in any capacity whatsoever.

Above all we must concentrate on complete boycott of foreign cloth whether British, Japanese, American or French or any other and begin, if we have not already done so, to introduce spinning wheels and handlooms in our own homes and manufacture all the cloth we need. This will be at once a test of our belief on non-violence for our country's freedom and for saving the Khilafat. It will be a test of Hindu-Muslim unity and it will be a universal test of our faith in our own programme. I repeat my conviction that we can achieve our full purpose within one month of a complete boycott of foreign cloth. For we are then in a position, having confidence in our ability to control forces of violence, to offer civil disobedience, if it is at all found necessary.

I can therefore find no balm for the deep wounds inflicted upon you by the Government other than non-violence translated into action by boycott of foreign cloth and manufacture of cloth in our own homes.

I am,

Your friend and comrade,

M. K. GANDHI.

E. D. SASSOON MILLS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I must congratulate Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited, upon the excellent policy they have adopted "to meet labour in every way possible and frankly to place facts before their representatives." On two occasions this policy enabled me to get the men to resume work, for frankness places one on *terra firma*, and sympathy inspires confidence that reasonable grievances will be readily redressed.

I cannot see why letters to the Press cannot accurately and faithfully reproduce conversations between two persons except to the extent that writers are not infallible and it is human to err, but errors that creep in unwittingly could be easily rectified. I would not of course, publish private and confidential conversations, but there was nothing private in my interview with the Superintendent of the Mills and my discussions with him had to be publicly impressed upon the workers to persuade them to resume work. For this reason I did not deem it improper to write to the Press as my object was "Fore warned fore armed?" I should of course be glad to correct any statement that was misleading and did not give the true aspects of the case so far as it formed the subject of the conversations, but the Director has not indicated any statement in my letter which was either misleading or did not give the true aspects of the case—not even in the matter of the policy of the agents in allowing 8 annas a machine per diem when the machine was stopped, for distinctly said that at a later date Mr. Stones conceded the allowance on the ground that such was the practice in the past. The policy of the agents in this matter was therefore, clearly expressed. I do not for one moment object to "Mr. Stones having honestly confessed his mistake." On the contrary I appreciate it and it only strengthens by confilence in his frankness and straightforwardness. I can assure Captain Sassoon, the Director, that Mr. Stones made a great impression upon the men by this act, for not one among the men was the recipient of such allowance, though many asserted that such was the practice. The confession of mistake consequently came upon the men as pleasant piece of justice. It would have lowered Mr. Stones in my estimation if he endeavoured to persuade the agents to alter their policy in this matter. I should, however, like to observe here that I looked upon Mr. Stones merely as the spokesman of the Agents. He gave me clearly to understand that decision rested entirely with his official superiors.

I have read my letter again, and I regret I cannot see anything in it calculated to give the impression that the *Superintendent decides* what rates should be paid. I discussed the rates with Mr. Swan in the hope that he would place my views before the proper authorities for consideration.

Mr. Stones gave me a clear iden of the elaborate system in vogue in the Sassoon Mills so that the men may earn "the same money irrespective of the class of looms he may be working at," and I wish the example will be copied in all the mills; but I wonder where Captain Sassoon got the notion that I "appear to fear that the alteration of three of the rates "well how the men the value of strikes." In fact I did not know any rates were altered. All I knew is that the rates actually given was put up in a notice on the Board. As a matter of fact I found fault with the men for making the question of rates as one of the grounds of the strike for I complained, (1) that they never told me, never told their immediate superiors, or manager or any one else, (2) that their apprehension of change in rates was not well-founded but their Sahib was quite willing to rectify errors. Then they asked "Well then, put up the rates on the Board so that eveyone could bring them up to the same parity." I have no hesitation in confessing that I was satisfied that the firm of the Sassoons were disposed to treat the men fairly and justly.

I was not aware of Mr. Wadia's efforts to ascertain the rates of other Mills "to bring than up to the same parity." I understood him to say that his rates were already on the same parity. I have heard much of Mr. Wadia's capacity as Mill Agent and I accepted his statement without demur when he declared that his rates were the same as the rates in other mills baring Bombay Dying. I am therefore surprised he went in quest of the rates in other mills after by interview with him. If Mr. Wadia's rates were ¾ of a pie lower then it alters the case, and men could not cite this as a ground for a rise of of a pie all round. I understand Mr. Wadia has given the ½ pie for all classes of looms and not "in some cases" only as Captain Sassoon believes.

I did not say that a strike next month "would be likely to be a successful one." I said it would be more embarrassing then that of December last. The reason assigned by me was that next month is a month for delivery of goods—some men said so to me and it was confirmed by a gentlemen in a Mill Agents' office who knows, and held a high office.

I do not pretend to be versed in Mill management but I have no doubt that if the price of yarn and cloth does not rise in sympathy with the rise in the price of cotton the Agents will buy back contracts or find some way to work the Mills profitably. The reduction of wages all over the world may be justified by the reduction in the cost of living; but in Bombay the cost of living has not fallen and what is worse the date of wages has not kept pace with the rise in the cost of living, considering the maximum allowed is 75 per cent. of wages of 1914, whereas the rise prior to 1914 was over 100 per cent., and since 1914 it his risen nearly 100 per cent. on the cost of 1914.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

ANOTHER LABOUR UNION.

The Hony. Secty. Bombay Central Labour Federation writes:—The men working in the weaving department of the Textile Mills have gone on strike. Mass meeting was held at Worli and the demands of the men were formulated. The men formed an Union under Mr. Baptista's Presidentship.

"SPEECH THROUGH THE ETHER."

SIR OLIVER LODGE'S ASTONISHING FEAT.

"Speech through the ether" or the cientific principles underlying wireless telephony" was the subject of a lecture given by Sir Oliver Lodge in the Usher Hall, Edinburgh, in mail week, on the eve of the meeting of the British Association in that city.

To him, he said, ether was the most real thing in the material universe. It penetrated the pores of matter, even into the innermost recesses of atomic structure, and it extended to the farthest confines of visible space. By its aid they saw and analysed the nebulae at distances too vast for anything but mind. Through it, too, they did more prosaic things—telegraphed and ran electric motors, even tramway-cars, guiding the energy by a wire itself inert. But one thing the ether did not do was to convey sound. They saw through the ether; they did not talk through it. They could utilize the ether for the conveyance of sound only by transmutation. The sound vibrations must be transmuted must be delivered up to the ether to travel as radition, and at the distant station it must be received by something which could transmute the energy back to sound again.

Sir Oliver Lodge described wireless telephony as an astonishing feat. He was not, he said, specially astonished by the wireless transmission of course signals, like the dot and dash of ordinary telegraphy. It was no more difficult to send impulses across space than to guide them by wires. What Mr. Marconi had made practical as "wireless" might have come in first and open wires might have been regarded as an improvement, like speaking through a tube instead of shouting into the open air. Any mechanical sending key, and many a mechanical relay, could accomplish that.

But no mechanical relay could follow the variations of quality in human voice; no agency short of the electron would be quick and docile enough. But with their aid the feat was accomplished. and the electric waves which acted as the intermediary could travel a thousand miles or more before being received and once again muted.

A MUSICAL NOTE.

One more principle he must emphasise. How could the human ear or any instrument follow vibrations of millions a second? It could not. Only the electron could do that. If in addition to the oscillations coming from a distant station they set up home oscillations in a small subsidiary vacuum tube of nearly the same frequency —if the incoming waves vibrated a million times, for instance. while their local arrangement vibrated a million plus 500—what would happen? They would "beat." They would give 500 beats a second. and that was a musical note. To that they could listen, and upon that the variations of intensity could be superposed.

That was not the first plan adopted. The first plan was the utilization of crystals and other detectors, such as the Fleming valve, to rectify the oscillation—to check all the negative pulses and utilize all the positive—to let only one sign through Thus they got the vacuum valve. But soon this was improved by Lee Forest into a magnifier; so that an original impulse, exceedingly weak, could be strengthened a hundred or even a thousand times, by using the electrons as relays and putting a number of relays in series.

So also for transmitting the magnifying device was available. The electric impulses from the first value, the one directly actuated by the microphone, need not be given to the ether; they could be used to stimulate another valve, so as to increase their intensity until the waves generated were powerful enough to be allowed to rush across the Atlantic. That they were able to do in the fraction of a second. And there, though what arrived was only a feeble residue, since they had spread far and wide by that time, yet they preserved all their peculiarities intact; every noise of the speech was retained and could be reproduced, and by adequate magnification could be made easily audible. "The Times"

MR. JAYAKAR ON NON-COOPERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Associated Press telegram published in your columns yesterday, purporting to give a very short summary of my speech at Poona, is likely to cause a misconception. What I said there was that, during the current year, Congressmen were bound to give Mahatma Gandhi their most loyal and unstinted support without unduly emphasizing their differences. That some people do not share his keenness on certain parts of the Congress programme is no justification for withholding their active support on those points of which they are agreed. This is the least that we can do for the national cause. It is only when such an atmosphere of loyal cooperation is created in the country that the movement can be said to have obtained a proper environment for success.

The need for this caution will be obvious when it is remembered that I was speaking to a Maratha audience, some of whom are alleged not to have received with equal keenness all the parts of the Congress programme.—Yours, etc.

M. R. JAYAKAR.

Sept. 23.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
19A, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 bay waler horse.
Property of European gentleman:—
One handsome strong black Australian gelding going in saddle.

AUCTION SALE of 200 shares of Nivetia Flour Mills.

Suit No. 3662 of 1920.
Maghji Moorji
v.
Uderam Premsukhdas.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Meghji Moorji the plaintiff herein and pursuant to the decretal order passed in the above suit on the 27th day of June 1921 and on account and risk of Uderam Premsukhdas, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY 5th Oct. 1921, sell by Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at No. 120 Apollo Street, the following:—

200 shares of the Nivetia Flour Mills.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordas and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BOBBINS, SHUTTLES, RICE STARCH, GLASS BEADS, OAK WOOD FURNITURE, LEATHER BELTING, LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, SUPER CALENDERED PAPERS (GLAZED WHITE PRINTING PAPERS), ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 1st October, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

12 cases each 50 gross Weft Bobbins No. 1302.
41 cases each 50 gross Conical Bobbins No. 1301.
29 cases Shuttles No. 559 of assorted sizes.
4 cases Shuttles No. 560 of assorted sizes.
33 cases Shuttles No. 561 of assorted sizes.
30 bags each about 112 lbs. Rice Starch.
2 [illegible] Leather Belting, 260 and 330 feet.
6 cases containing Oak wood furniture, wardrobe, dinner wagon, dressing table, washstand, dining table, side-board, record cabinet, occasional table, mahogany oval mirror.
3 cases Belt.
27 bales super calendered papers (glazed white printing papers) about 10,922 lbs.
26 bales super calendered papers (glazed white printing papers) about 10,365 lbs.
27 bales super calendered papers (glazed white printing papers) about 11,385 lbs.
5 bales black cotton Cashmere, 36 inches.
On account and risk of the Insurance Co. concerned:—
4 cases glass beads.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 9th day of October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the Ridge Malabar Hill near the Reservoir.

Very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, by Roberts and Devji Canji such as sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich glass, crockery and plateware, Persian and English large and small carpets, mahoganized glass door silver show case, book case, one lot valuable books, writing tables drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs fancy cabinets, table ornaments, brass flower pots, one English sweet tone cottage piano, folding screen, one very handsome electric hall lamp, rich oil paintings, water colours, and engravings, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washand tables cloth and gown presses, door and window purdahs, meat safes, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of H. J. Frevess Smith, Esq., and others. Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 29th September, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RLY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 29th and FRIDAY the 30th instant, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of toor, bags of rice, bags of poppy seeds, bags of rape seeds, bags of turmeric, bags of linseeds, bags of tilseeds, bags of hirda, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of luggage, bundles of iron bars, bundles of silk waste, bundles of empty drums, bundles of jogree, bags of sugar, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of cotton, loose C. I. sheets, iron posts, wooden pieces, boxes of oilman stores, box of brushes, box of locks, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day

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AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHASKER LANE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th of October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Tulsidas Mowji, the Vendor and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Shriram Khushal, the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Farzandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Grand Portuguese Church Street, otherwise known as the Bhasker Lane, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. —— Old Survey No. —— and New Survey No. 428 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, under C Ward No. 4555, Street No. 5 and containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the compound wall of the said Grand Portuguese Church, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the Kubhar Tukda Oart and on or towards the South by the property of Hargovan Anandji Desai.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA AND CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th September, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE AND EMPRESS.
EMPIRE AND EMPRESS.
EMPIRE AND EMPRESS.

COMMENCING SAT. 1ST OCT.
COMMENCING SAT. 1ST OCT.

MADAN THEATRES, LD.

Present the
MIGHTIEST SERIAL YET OFFERED
FIRST INSTALMENT.

Episodes Nos. 1, 2 and 3 or 7 parts of the World's Jungle Serial

THE SON OF TARZAN
THE SON OF TARZAN
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IN 15 Episodes or 30 Reels by
EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS
Author of Tarzan of the Apes, the romance of Tarzan, etc.,

Made by the same people who made Tarzan of the Apes and Romance of Tarzan.

STRONGER THAN THE OTHER TARZAN STORIES.

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Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MARIE CORELLI'S
Novel which has been read by millions
"INNOCENT"
Featuring
MODGE STEWART

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TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"ATLAS No. 2"
The Conclusion of a Great Mystery Drama
A FILM THAT THRILLS.

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NEXT SATURDAY at 9-30 p m.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
SUNDAY at 5-30 p. m.
A NOVEL AND ARTISTIC ATTRACTION.
THE FIRST ENTERTAINMENT OF ITS KIND EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY.
Madan Theatres, Limited.
Present
THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS

This Company presents a Programme remarkable for its Versatility running through the whole gamut of theatrical fare such as:—

Grand Opera, Concert (Instrumental & Vocal), Comedy Sketches, Pantomine, Musical Burlesques, Cossack and international Dances, Russian Folk Songs Grand Guignal Tragedy & Songs-Scenas of Russian Life

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UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
BARON FITTINGHOFF.
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THE MAJESTIC CINEMA

PRESENTS

THE BRANDED FOUR

Seconds of staggering suspense; moments of maddening mystery; hours of heart interest and thrills you will find in this Select Serial of Superiority.

STARRING
BEN WELSON
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SHOWS AT, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
DONT MISS THIS ONE
PRICES AS USUAL.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present the sublime ages-old Story of

"Raja Harishchandra"

The ancient King, who was challenged by the Gods to prove his Truthfulness and who came out triumphant through the ordeal.

It is a wonderfully beautiful super-production by the Hindoostan Film Mfg, Coy.

IT IS A TWO-FOLD PROGRAMME

Four parts of our Current Serial (Fresh Episodes 11 and 12) of

"THE CARTER CASE"

Four Shows to-day; at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road).

TWO PUPILS CHARGED WITH THEFT.

TORTURED CONFESSION.

Emperor
v.
1. Marquis Dias,
2. France's King.

At the Dadar Police Court before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Additional Presidency Magistrate the two accused aged 12 and 15 respectively were put on a charge of theft and abetment alleged to have been committed by them on 27th August, 1921.

Mr. Godinho appeared to watch on behalf of Rev. Father Almeida the complainant.

Mr. D. Billimoria defended the accused.

After the evidence for the prosecution was taken, the accused were called upon to make their statements.

STATEMENT OF FIRST ACCUSED.

The statement of accused, was as follows:—

On Wednesday the 31st instant was questioned about the theft. I denied all knowledge. The priest, therefore, began ill-treating me. He struck me with a cane stick in order to make me confess. On Thursday I was brutally assaulted and burnt by the priest. On Friday I was dismissed from the school and on Saturday I was sent for and again assaulted and handed over to the Police. I have not committed theft. I do not know anything about the missing of the keys or the theft of moneys. I am innocent and beg to be discharged.

THE STATEMENT OF ACCUSED NO. 2.

I don't know anything about the theft. I was assaulted by the priest to make me confess to the theft. I am innocent and pray to be discharged.

JUDGMENT.

His Worship in the course of the judgment discharging the accused, observed:—

The two accused aged 12 and 15 respectively are pupils of a school attached to St. Michael's Church, Mahim and are put up before me on a charge that they on or about the 27th of August 1921 committed theft of Rs. 60-6-0 from a class room of the school attached to St. Michael's Church, Mahim and abetted each other in the commission of the said offence.

On behalf of the prosecution there are three witnesses including the complainant. The complainant is Rev. Father Almeida of St. Michael's Church at Mahim. There is no direct evidence against the accused of their being concerned in this theft. But prosecution relies on an extra judicial confession alleged to have been made by accused 1 to Rev. Father Almeida. There is other corroborative evidence to show that such a confession was made by accused 1. But before taking into consideration the other evidence it is necessary to decide whether the confession of accused 1 to Rev. Father Almeida is admissible and under Section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act. If from the evidence given by the prosecution it appears doubtful whether the confession was voluntary the *onus* will, of course, be upon the Crown to affirmatively establish that the confession was voluntary and that it is admissible if it appears from the evidence that the confession was not voluntary it must be rejected under the terms of this section. The Court must, therefore, see for itself whether from the evidence of Rev. Father Almeida it appears that the confession of accused 1 to him was voluntary or not. In his own evidence he as stated that the first time accused 1 refused to answer questions put by him. He gave him two or three cuts and after this he took him to his private room. What happened inside the room is left for the Court to infer. After this accused 1 partially confessed. Later on next day i.e. on the 1st September the mother of accused 1 was called in presence of Rev. Father Almeida and the Mali. Accused 1's legs were tied upside down and a fire (in which chillies were put) was ignited under him, and the receptacle taken as near accused 1's face as possible with the result that there were some marks of burn on accused 1's face visible to the Court on the 6th of September, 1921, when the accused were released on bail by the Court. Rev. Father Almeida said that the Mali was asked to tie accused 1 upside down by the accused 1's mother and the fire also was ignited by accused No. 1's mother. He did not suggest this punishment. He merely graced the occasion by his presence and rendered a little help by getting chillies from the room in order to burn them in the fire. Taking it for granted that accused 1's mother inflicted this sort of punishment on accused there is no doubt that that was a piece of torture which reminds one of the middle ages and the days of Spanish Inquisition .Even if Rev. Father Almeida was present on this occasion and acquiesced this torture without protesting, it is sufficient to make it appear to the Court that a confession made to him under such circumstances cannot be voluntary. If therefore this confession is rejected, there is nothing before the Court to induce it to frame a charge against the accused.

A Madras message of Sept. 27th says:—As a result of fall from his pony while playing polo on Saturday Mr. Justice W. W. Phillips has broken his collar bone. Consequently he will be unable to attend the High Court for some days. A.P.

PARSIS AND THE PRINCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—By this time, your readers can see clearly, how the proposed Parsi Address to the Prince has been got up by Sir Jamsetjee and his satellites; how the latter have acted silently and secretly, and how the educated and independent section of the community is opposing this show of ultra-loyalty. It is interesting to note:—

(1) That though the writer applies in person and in writing, he receives evasive replies from the learned secretary, of course under the instructions of the autocratic Trustees!

(2) The Trustees have neither replied to my queries, nor refuted my statements that no address of welcome was given by the Parsi community to King Edward, when he came out to India as Prince of Wales; nor to his eldest son, Prince Albert Victor, when he visited this country; nor to Prince George (now King George) when he paid us a visit in 1906-07; nor to the Duke of Connaught, when he came out to India this year as the King's Representative! Nor can they show any special reason of taking this extra-ordinary course of presenting an address to the Prince, when Nationalist India has decided to hold aloof.

(3) It is really regrettable, that Sir Jamsetjee's sateletes have taken the signatures, without stating all the facts to the signatories! In fact, the requisition is worded in English; it has not been published; and signatures are obtained by Parsi Employers and agents from their employes in Mills, and Offices!

(4) People have come and told the writer, that they have signed through sheer ignorance; and that they were never informed of the actual facts!

(5) It is further said, that Parsi employees of the Bombay Municipality are signing for an address! Perhaps, the secretariat Parsis might have followed suit! It is because of such manouverings that the Secretary of the Parsi Punchayat declined to show me the requisition; and asked me to apply for it in writing! And, Sir, how are our letters replied by the Trustees? Acknowledged after four weeks, and evasively replied after six weeks!

(6) That is the attitude of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat! Let us turn for a moment to the Parsi Press. The "Jame-Jamshed," that was evidently in the know, maintained studied silence till the Prince's consent was obtained, and till the requisition was well signed! Then it has opened its volleys against those, who have protested against the presentation of an address to the Prince under the present condition of the country. In its virulence and personal attacks, it is vieing with the "New India!" The "Parsi" is evidently in favour of the address, but is not so caustic! The "Sanj-Vartaman" stands solidly for the national cause; and its leading articles are remarkable for their sanity and patriotism. The "Sanj" opposes the address movement in clear and convincing terms. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" publishes a letter from a Parsi Liberal, who claims to have read the arguments of both sides, and suggests an evidently acceptable course, viz., that instead of a separate address from the Parsi community, let the Moderate Associations of Bombay—the Western India Liberal Association, the Reform Club, the Parsi Central Association all unite and give a joint address to the Prince. The "Kaiser" ostensibly supports this course to avoid a split in the community. In any case, the Parsi opposition to a communal address to the Prince is growing in volume and in weight; and it exhibits in a concrete form, how the heart of the independent Parsi beats in unison with the rest of India.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN MALABAR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The appeals for relief for the distressed people in Malabar issued by officials and non-officials—Moderates and Nationalists—all equally emphasise the urgent need for funds. Bombay which is noted for its philanthropy is not yet sufficiently awakened to the immediate need of organising a Malabar Relief Fund. It will be unjust to say that no publicist in Bombay has thought over the need for relief to the distressed Malabar as I know that a wellknown publicist with the co-operation of some eminent gentlemen is seriously considering the need of starting relief work.

The situation in Malabar to-day is not in any way better than that of the Punjab in the days of Martial Law regime. To a philanthropist with purely humanitarian motive the distress in Malabar must appeal with equal force. The distress, caused by the officials or by a fanatical mob, makes no difference to humanitarians although politicians may find much difference. Private letters from persons who have recently gone to Malabar and other reports show that the subordinate officials of the police department are abusing their position under the Martial Law and are taking advantage to give vent to their hatred against individuals whom they are unable to touch in normal days. Thus the avoidable and unavoidable hardships caused by the martial law has also added much misery to the distress caused by the Mopla rebels. Fear of rebels or the fear of officials has made the whole population restless.

There are a good number of Malayalees in Bombay several of whom belong to places in Malabar now under martial law. In Madras, it is the Malayalees who have approached the leaders of the city and several Malayalee students have shown commendable enthusiasm in the relief work. The Malabar Association of Madras abandoned the usual celebration of *Onam* this year and have placed the funds collected for the purpose towards the relief of the distress in Malabar. Of course, there is a vast difference between the Malayalees of Madras and those of Bombay. In Madras, besides having the names of Dr. T. M. Nair and Sir Sankaran Nair for their support, there are Malayalees in very good positions to support such activities. Though the Bombay Malayalees have no such support and have no Association worth the name, they can still do something. They can all meet together and subscribe their mite. Even if the collections may not be much, it will at least evoke some sympathy from the Bombay philanthropists. With this object, it is proposed to hold a meeting of the Malabar residents of Bombay in the Servants of India Society's Hall this Sunday. It will be superfluous, if not impertinent, if I take this opportunity of appealing to the Malabar residents of Bombay to show their sense of patriotism and fellow-feeling, as I have seen more enthusiasm than I have in the matter in every one of the Malayalees with whom I had occassion to speak on the subject. I have, therefore, ample confidence in my compatriots to bespeak of the success of this Sunday's gathering.—Yours, etc.,

E. R. MENON.

Krishna Building, 1.
Parel, Sept. 27.

The members of the Mangalorean Catholic Association Assembled in St. Ignatius' School Hall, Jacob Circle, on Sunday, the 25th instant, to give a valedictory to Mr. M. D'Cunha, B.A., Assistant Collector of Customs, whose services have been transferred to the Madras Custom House. There was a decent gathering of members and their families. Mr. E. Alvares was in the Chair

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OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT,
Bombay 26 September 1914.

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(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C,
MAJOR, I. M, S.
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay, 21st August 1914.

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Analyst,

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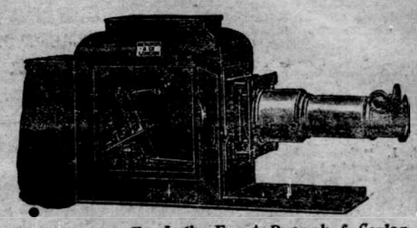

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